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The Antiquary

An Illustrated
Magazine
devoted to
the study of
the Past

*"I love everything
that's old, old friends,
old times, old manners,
old books, old wine."*

Goldsmith

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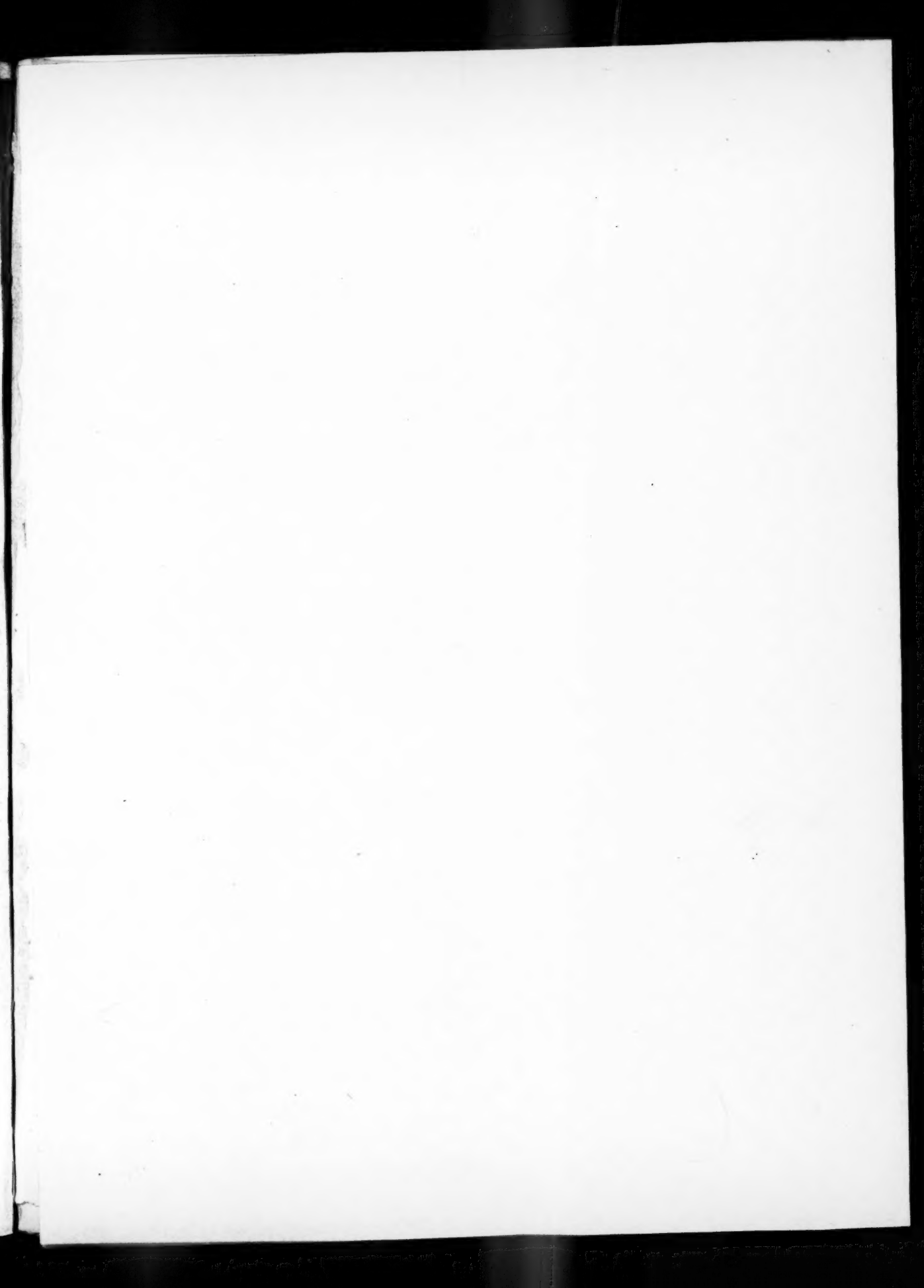
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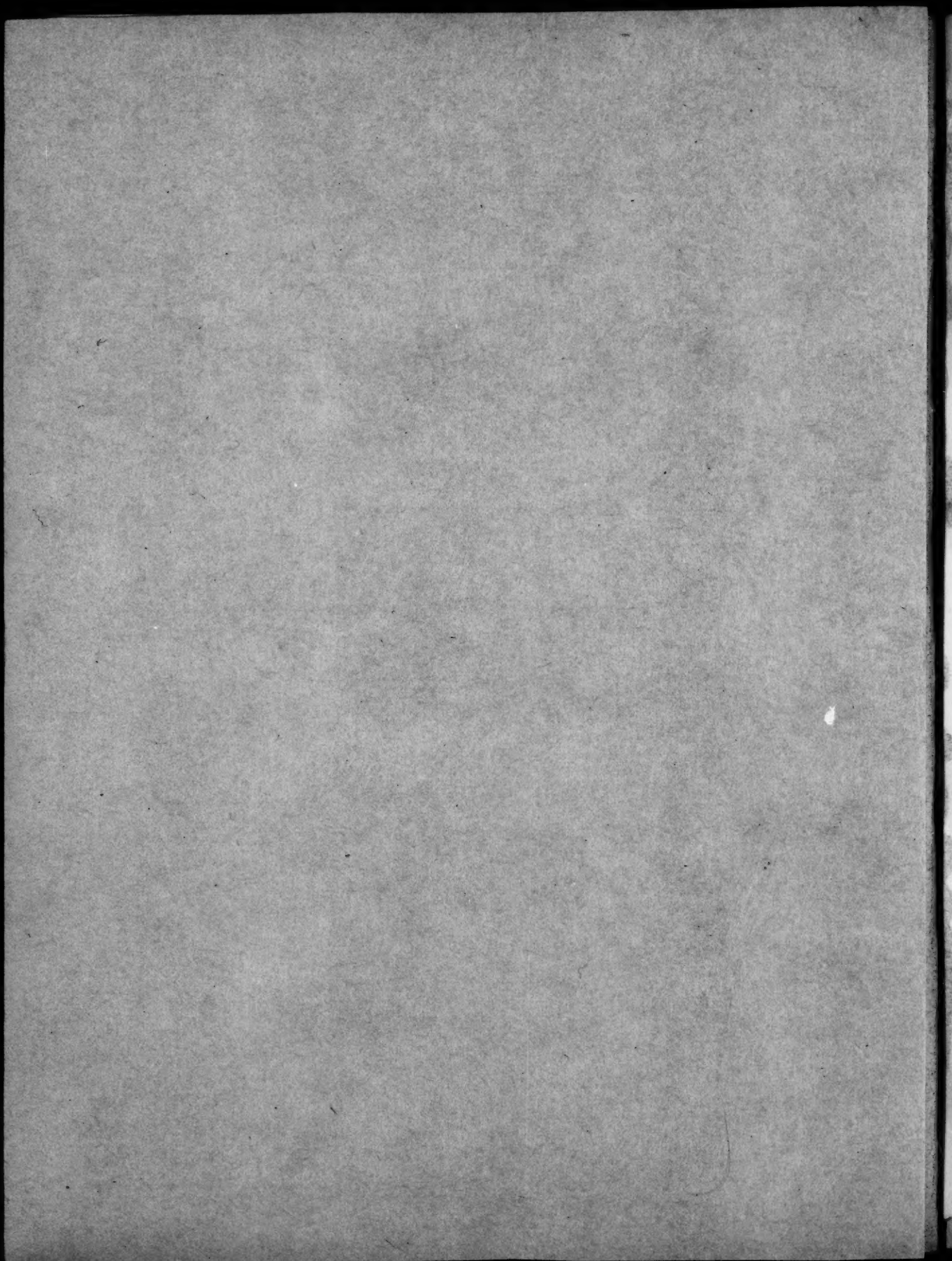
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The Antiquary.



SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Notes of the Month.

MR. ARTHUR BULLEID, of Midsomer Norton, Somerset, who discovered the ancient British lake village at Glastonbury in 1892, has now made known the existence of another group of lake dwellings at the village of Meare, about three miles to the north-west of Glastonbury. The site of the lake village consists of two fields, and is marked by a number of grassy mounds formed by floors of dwellings. It was visited by the members of the Dorset Field Club on July 23, when Mr. St. George Gray, speaking in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Bulleid, remarked that the work of excavation had only begun on the previous Monday. This lake village at Meare, continued Mr. Gray, was not by any means a recent discovery. It had been known about twelve years, but for obvious reasons it had been kept quiet. It took Mr. Bulleid many years to discover the village at Glastonbury. Having studied the subject, he was led to expect a place of the sort on those moorland levels; and after four years search at odd times he lighted upon the Glastonbury lake village. The work at Glastonbury was begun in 1892. Then Mr. Bulleid thought that there must be other lake villages of the same kind in the neighbourhood, and, extending his search, he found in 1895 or 1896 this village, probably larger and far more important. These trial excavations were going on only for ten days this year, to make sure that they were really on the site of a lake village. The property belonged to five owners, all of

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whom had given their consent for the operations to be carried out. As to the extent of this new village at Meare, judging from superficial observations, it appeared to be about three times as large as the Glastonbury lake village. That occupied an area of three acres and a half, and this one would cover nine or ten acres. At Glastonbury the village measured 400 feet north and south, by 300 east and west. Roughly, the dimensions of the new village were 250 feet from north to south, and 1,500 feet from east to west. They saw mounds around close to them in all directions. The dwellings had not yet been counted. In the Glastonbury village they numbered eighty-one, but here they might mount to five times that number. They could not always trace these dwellings on the surface. A mound was not always observable, for sometimes the weight of the stuff had sunk so considerably that the area of the hut might be on the general level of the field. If the work here went on at the same pace as that at Glastonbury, they might be sure that it would cover a great many years. It was hoped that this time the relics would go to the Somerset County Museum at Taunton.

Turning attention to the work actually in progress before the eyes of the visitors, who had fortunately come on one of the few days that the work will be in progress this year, Mr. Gray said that this was the only cutting which had yet been made—a section 4 feet wide cut through the middle of one of these mounds or hut sites. If they examined the section carefully, they would notice, by the layers of clay, with thin intervening layers of peat, that several clay hearths had been cut through. The reason was that, as one became worn out, another was laid down on the top of it. Originally that mound would have been 2 or 3 feet higher, but by the weight of the clay which they saw all along the section it had been gradually sinking into the peat below.

The excavations had not gone far enough to show the actual outskirts of the dwelling, and they expected to find piles which went all round the hut. Small bones of sheep had just been found, and they noticed how black

they came out of the peat—excellently preserved. The relics from the clay did not come out nearly so well preserved as those from the peat. Nearly every handful passed through the hands of the men, who broke up the lumps in the hope of finding something, and they saw them picking out things every moment—either bone or stone. He learnt from Mr. Bulleid, whom he saw that morning, that the finds already included four weaving-combs, two bronze spiral finger-rings, a spindle whorl, and a few odds and ends of pottery—a fairly good result from a cutting of that size. By degrees the whole of that mound would be uncovered, to expose the different floors of clay in the hut. In answer to a visitor, Mr. Gray added that all the clay had been brought to the sites of the huts from clay pits some little distance away. The floors always sloped downwards all round from the centre of the hut.

Before the party left, Mr. Gray was able to show a weaving-comb found that very morning—the fifth found on that spot, and showing that the people inhabiting that dwelling were accustomed to weaving. It was used for pressing the horizontal threads or weft down through the vertical threads or woof. In the Wilton carpet factory, Salisbury, one could see combs of the same kind being used, although of iron.

The King has appointed a Royal Commission to make an inventory of the ancient and historical monuments and constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilization, and conditions of life of the people in Wales from the earliest times, and to specify those which seem most worthy of preservation. The Commissioners are: Sir J. Rhys, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, Professor of Celtic in the University of Oxford (chairman); Professor Anwyl, M.A., Professor of Celtic in the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth; Professor R. C. Bosanquet, Professor of Classical Archaeology in the University of Liverpool; Mr. E. Vincent Evans, secretary of the Honourable Cymmrodorion Society; Alderman R. Hughes, J.P., an Alderman of the City of Cardiff, ex-Lord Mayor of Cardiff, and President of the Welsh Cymmrodorion

Society; Rev. Griffith Hartwell Jones, D.D., Rector of Nutfield, formerly Professor of Greek in the University College of South Wales, Cardiff; and Lieutenant-Colonel William Llewelyn Morgan, R.E., late of the Ordnance Survey, author of an archaeological survey of West Gower. The secretary is Mr. Edward Owen, of the India Office; and the assistant secretary Mr. Philip Edward Thomas.

Two articles of much interest to students of Roman archaeology, entitled "Archæology in Rome" and "Roma Rediviva," appeared in the *Times* of July 22 and August 4 respectively. Another communication of archaeological importance, on "The Egyptian Circumnavigation of Africa," was published in the *Times* of July 18. The same newspaper, in its issue of July 28, contained a long letter from Mr. A. Moray Williams, of Bedales School, Petersfield, giving an account of the excavation, now completed, of the Roman villa at Stroud, near that Hampshire town. The site will be open to the public, as last year, until the end of September. The villa consists of three large wings of rooms surrounding an open courtyard 200 feet long, closed on the fourth side by a thick wall, containing the main entrance gateway. "The north wing," says Mr. Williams, "consists of a set of living-rooms flanked by a corridor, and a columned space 80 feet long, which must have served the purpose of a *peristylum*. If so, we have here another of the somewhat rare instances in these rural villas, where a feature of the Pompeian house is distinctly imitated. As a general rule, these houses did not follow the Italian model, except in such additions of luxury as mosaic floors, hypocausts, baths, wall-paintings, etc., which the Romans introduced.

"The west wing is devoted to the baths of the establishment. These are very numerous and elaborate, and seem to represent two periods of occupation. Here the usual provision is made in the various rooms for baths of different temperature, the hot chambers being indicated by hypocaust piles, which are in an unusually good state of preservation, while solid floors of the pink *opus signinum*, with similarly coated walls, mark either cold baths or reservoirs. In many of these rooms

the drains have been traced, while in one a bricked cistern, 3½ feet deep, connected with a drain, seems to have held either a fountain or a pump. In this group a feature of technical interest is a flue, which runs underneath the main flue-passage of a hypocaust above. Such under-flues are extremely rare, and as yet are hardly understood. A notable example was found four years ago in the public baths at Silchester.



"The east wing of the house seems to have contained building of a rougher character—sheds, perhaps, and stalls. But at its north end an addition was made at some period of an octangular building, 35 feet in diameter, whose purpose is obscure. Polygonal rooms in Romano-British architecture are rare; and here again we have an analogous instance in the sixteen-sided 'temple' found at Silchester. This one at Stroud may have been a shrine. If so, it can hardly at this late period of Romano-British history (the evidence of coins points to a continual occupation of this house between 260 and 350 A.D.) have been erected to a pagan deity. Built at a later period of the house's history, it might conceivably belong to the years of 'toleration' which Christianity enjoyed under Constantine. Its foundations are laid directly on the sand, and there is not a trace of clay either in or around it, or any other evidence to suggest that this was built for water-storage. A small rubbish deposit in it contained iron objects and many pieces of window-glass.



"The foundations generally of this villa have been so close to the modern surface of the soil that mosaic floors, architectural fragments, etc., must long ago have been disturbed and scattered by the plough. For the same reason smaller finds of pottery, etc., have not been frequent."



The expenditure this year on the excavation of the villa has been £60, towards which rather less than £20 has been received in subscriptions and admission money. Mr. Williams appeals for the further assistance which ought speedily to be forthcoming.



Lecturing to the Cambridge Extension students in July, Dr. A. J. Evans said it was

only yesterday that all the great fabric of Greek civilization seemed to have sprung from the ground in some miraculous manner. There was nothing known behind it. But thirty years ago the great discoveries at Mycenæ showed that there was something very much more ancient in the way of civilization on the soil of Greece. Those great discoveries revealed many sides of an early form of culture quite different from the Greek, and yet seeming in some ways to fit in with Homeric traditions. Still, they had not got the beginning. It was a recognition of that fact which caused himself and others to turn to Crete and to commence a series of investigations attended with surprising results. The position of the island as a stepping-stone between three continents was favourable to the existence of an early civilization, and the labours of the investigators resulted in the conclusion that Crete was the true cradle of European civilization. Tradition centred round Minos, and here they found strata to the depth of about 25 feet, carrying them through relics of forms of civilization which took them back in successive stages to an antiquity of at least 12,000 years. They found traces of Egyptian influences, but not slavishly copied. By the aid of a number of beautiful lantern views the lecturer proceeded to give the result of his excavations in the Minoan palaces of a period about 1,600 years before the Christian era. A great feature was the perfection of the domestic architecture. A knowledge of sanitation was shown equal to that of the best modern ideas. It included such luxuries as inspection chambers and ventilating shafts, and the terra-cotta water-pipes showed an ingenuity and effectiveness in design which modern hydraulic science could not excel. An elaborate system of writing was developed, and accounts and records were kept with such care that the excavators found it possible to bring to justice a native who had stolen some of the antiquities, and whose conviction was chiefly secured by the evidence of one of those ancient documents. These early people showed considerable musical advance and extraordinary artistic skill, in which a love of nature stood revealed. Especially noticeable was the prominent position occu-

pied by women, and it was curious to see how modern were their costumes in the pictures which had been unearthed. The deduction from the excavations was that Greek civilization was in some respects a Renaissance.

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A fine stretch of the London Roman wall has been disclosed by excavations for rebuilding now in progress at 15 and 16, America Square, Minories. "The characteristic three tiers of large Roman tiles," says the *City Press* of August 8, "can be clearly seen, as well as the carefully squared Kentish ragstones, of which the bulk of the wall consists. More interesting still is the chamfered plinth. This consists of blocks of ferruginous sandstone, its reddish-brown colour being well shown by several chip-pings. This sandstone exterior plinth has been found throughout the entire length of the Roman City wall, but the colour and shape where long exposed are not very distinguishable. The plinth is usually from 1 to 3 feet above the actual base of the wall, at the point where the wall makes a setback. The portions in America Square now freshly cleared of earth show both shape and colour most distinctly. Principally, however, the desire was to uncover the Roman ditch which ran round the walls. It will be remembered that the ditch was uncovered when the Old Bailey was being rebuilt, but, unfortunately, some of the most prominent antiquaries interested in Roman remains were not present, and did not actually see it. Now, however, the ditch has been seen, and very carefully observed. In all respects it conforms to anticipation."

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A Naples correspondent says that in the course of excavations at Teano, near Capua, a very important collection of art treasures of the Græco-Roman period has been unearthed. They consist of inscriptions, statues, mosaic work, all of exceptional historical interest. The excavations will be resumed in October, under the care of Mr. Wooley, an Englishman, assisted by an inspector of the National Museum.

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The red deer antler picks found on the bottom of the great ditch of Avebury, in

North Wiltshire, at a depth of 17 feet, are now temporarily exhibited at the Taunton Castle Museum. The picks, of the late Stone Age, or early Bronze Age, are fine specimens of their kind, which is seldom to be seen in provincial museums.

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The Hull Museum has acquired a very fine and exceptionally complete bronze sword of pre-Roman date, which was found some years ago at Leven, in Holderness. It is in one from the pommel to the point, and it contains the three rivet holes for the handle, which would probably be made of bone or other perishable material; it is 23 inches in length, and was formerly in the possession of the late Mr. T. W. Park, of Leven. It very rarely happens that swords of this period are found in perfect condition, and the authorities at Hull are to be congratulated upon their recent purchase, particularly as it is a local specimen.

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On July 22 was opened at the Storey Institute, Lancaster, an "Old Lancaster" Historical and Antiquarian Exhibition, comprising a fine collection of portraits and objects of antiquity, as well as a display of modern paintings, all the exhibits having some connection with the town. The magnificent series of charters which the Corporation possess—a series which reveals an organized corporate life in the twelfth century, gradually increasing in power and strength to the seventeenth century—are presented for the inspection of the curious. The Corporation plate, too, some of which contrived to survive the Civil War, tells by its splendour the same story for the later times. There is also a fine series of views of the castle. The furniture is a section of special interest. The founder of the firm of Gillow made Lancaster famous a century and a-half ago, and there is a roomful of magnificent examples of his and his successors' work, and, among the manuscripts, a catalogue of the firm's productions with drawings.

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Two days later an "Old Leeds" exhibition was opened in the Art Gallery of that city. It contains many portraits of Leeds worthies and fine collections of local pottery, early

mechanical contrivances, maps, play bills, pre-historic implements, and pictures of a Leeds long vanished. The historic exhibits range over a long period of history, for coming down to very modern days, they commence in the remote past when Airedale owned as inhabitants the elephant, the hippopotamus, and the great red deer. A small collection of flint implements, and then a fine series of bronze celts, a Roman altar found at Chapeltown and one from Elmet, Roman querns from Adel, and a number of Saxon and Danish carved stones, fragments of early Christian and heathen memorials, bring the record gradually down to the times when Kirkstall Abbey forms the main source of inspiration. An exceptionally fine series of relics connects us with the Abbey in the days of Cistercian activity, and a hundred drawings and engravings depict the buildings as they appeared in gradually increasing decay or in more ruinous restoration. The Corporation have lent their charters; and also the mace which was made and gilded in 1694 by Arthur Mangey, of Leeds, a clever goldsmith, who, unfortunately, did not confine his attention to making maces, but was led to clip and forge the current coin of the realm, and was hanged for the offence at York in 1696, only two years after his honourable piece of work in connection with the Leeds mace.



The *Times* of August 3 printed the following interesting communication from its Paris correspondent: "Archæologists will not have forgotten the remarkable exhibition held at the Louvre in August and September, 1905, of the fruits of the excavations conducted at Susa during four winters by M. de Morgan. Beneath the upper layers of the soil formed by the heaped-up ruins of the city of the great Persian Kings M. de Morgan discovered the ruins of the Elamite Susa and those of the primitive city, dating from the earliest times of the Chaldean Empire. The explorer returned to Persia after presiding over the arrangement of his collections in Paris, and during the last three years he has continued his researches in the same rich field. The booty which he has brought back from this new campaign of exploration is now being arranged in two of the halls of the Louvre,

and is described by M. Thiéboult Sisson in the *Temps* as no whit inferior to the treasures previously unearthed.

"The extraordinary accuracy with which the objects discovered by M. de Morgan can be dated is one of the most interesting aspects of his work. The terra-cotta playthings in the form of tiny chariots, rams, etc., mounted on rollers, are, for instance, identifiable without the slightest chance of error as the objects pulled about the streets of the old town by the Chaldean children of 5,000 years ago. The old town forms, at more than 75 feet below the present level of the soil, and immediately above the original soil, a layer of from 12 to 15 mètres thick. In this long zone, the antiquity of which is attested by irrefutable inscriptions, have been found an immense quantity of objects—relics from the cemetery, painted vases of curious design, spearheads, axes, saws, and cooking utensils in bronze, alabaster (*sic*) weapons of the most refined workmanship, and notably a vast collection of admirably carved or graven images. There are hardly any specimens of gold or silver or of jewelry, the town having been sacked over and over again. There is a fine statue of King Karibusha-Shushinak, whose throne is adorned with bas-relief lions heraldically treated, a superb head of an hereditary priest prince, a fine sculptured stele of Sargon the Elder, about 3800 B.C., representing warriors and captives, and vultures feeding on corpses. M. Thiéboult Sisson notes in another stele the striking resemblance between the profile head of a bearded and helmeted king, and the more familiar models of the Æginetan sculpture of the archaic epoch."



The *Builder* of August 8 contained an effective drawing by Mr. Sidney Heath of the fine range of wooden cloisters, with the tall lantern surrounded by a gilded vane rising from the centre of the roof, which form the most distinctive architectural features of the old Christ's Hospital at Abingdon, in Berkshire. "In the panelled hall beneath the lantern," remarks Mr. Heath, "hang portraits of Edward VI. and Sir John Mason, his co-founder in this charity. Among the treasures preserved here is a curious old volume written by Master Francis Little in 1627. It bears the title, *A Monument of Christian Muni-*

ficence, and is the life-story of the Sir John Mason above mentioned."

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A newspaper telegram from Berlin, dated August 7, says that a most interesting discovery was made the other day in the old town of Rottenburg-on-the-Neckar, a town which became the seat of a Bishop, and which was a Roman settlement, when a Roman water-conduit in an excellent state of preservation was brought to light at a depth of $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The conduit was laid down in smooth brick-concrete; its sides are nearly 10 inches in thickness, and nicely rounded off on the top, as though the builders intended that the conduit should not be covered in. The channel is 40 inches in depth and 22 inches in width. Antiquaries are rejoiced at having found a Roman conduit in such an exceptional state of preservation, as it is quite undamaged.

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"At a time when strenuous efforts are being made to preserve the antiquarian remains that are scattered throughout Wales and Monmouthshire," says the *Western Mail* of August 7, "it is not a little surprising that some members of the Newport Corporation should contemplate the demolition of the picturesque castle ruins that crown the banks of the River Usk. Lord Tredegar has offered the site of the castle to the Corporation to be used, if necessary, for the erection of a technical institute or a museum. But when this offer was made no one, we believe, suspected that the Corporation would do other than preserve, or restore to its original form, the handsome river front of the castle, even now not far decayed. The castle is an interesting relic of baronial days, and well worthy of preservation. To demolish it at all would be an act of unpardonable vandalism. To demolish it in order to construct a new bridge instead of widening the present bridge, if widening is at all necessary, would be adding needless extravagance to vandalism. Lord Tredegar, we feel sure, did not offer this interesting pile to the Corporation in order that they might demolish it."

We trust that this protest will be effective. We feel sure that the general public of the town, as our contemporary justly says, would resent as keenly as any antiquary the destruction of the picturesque old ruin.

The Institute of Archæology of Liverpool has sent an expedition to make excavations at Sakje Geuzi, on the Syrian frontier of Asia Minor. The site was visited by members of the staff last year, and several Hittite sculptures were noticed in the vicinity of the mounds which indicate the ancient settlements. The excavations will be made, as on other occasions, under the direction of Professor Garstang, who will be assisted by Herr Horst Schliephack and Mr. Arthur Wilkin. Two months' work is contemplated during the present season.

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The Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing on July 30, says that "An interesting report upon this season's excavations on the Italian Mission at Phaistos, in the south of Crete, has just been published. It will be remembered that the Italians began work at Phaistos eight years ago, and discovered a large palace there similar to that excavated by Mr. Arthur Evans at Knossos. During the present season, which began in May, an entirely fresh wing of this palace has come to light, consisting of a number of rooms. It is thought that further excavations will lead to the discovery of another entrance to this great building, whose area now measures 11,600 square mètres. One of these newly excavated rooms was found to contain a large terra-cotta disc, on either side of which is a lengthy Mycenæan inscription, said to be the longest yet unearthed, and consisting of no less than 240 different signs. These signs appear to have been impressed upon the disc with moveable characters while it was still soft, and the inscription is surmised to refer to some great victory. The Mission has also discovered the remains of two temples, one Archaic, the other of the Græco-Roman period, on the hill of St. Elias, in the province of Pediada; an inscription has made it possible to identify the second with a temple of Diana. During the next few days work will be resumed at the Akropolis of Prinias, where a third temple remains to be excavated thoroughly."

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"Two important discoveries," says the same correspondent, "have just been made at the Catacombs of St. Calixtus and in those of St. Sebastian, on the Appian Way. Excava-

tions made in a vineyard adjoining the former have brought to light a large tomb beneath the pavement of a small basilica, and it has been surmised that this is none other than the last resting-place of the Pope Zephyrinus, who died in the early part of the third century, and of the celebrated martyr Tarsicius, who is stated to have been buried in the same grave as the Pope. Commendatore Marucchi is, however, of opinion that the tomb may rather be that of the two martyred brothers, Marcus and Marcellianus. The recent researches in the Catacombs of St. Sebastian have given us some ancient frescoes representing Paradise."



Recent newspaper articles on subjects of antiquarian interest, besides those in the *Times* already mentioned, include an important series of four papers on "Archæology in India" in the same journal, August 10, 11, 12 and 14; an account of an extensive collection of antiquities from "The Brochs of Caithness" recently presented to the Scottish National Museum of Antiquities, in the *Scotsman*, July 21; "Roman Britain: Excavations at Castleshaw and Corbridge," in the *Manchester Guardian*, July 24; a holiday ramble "From Marsden Hall to Catlow Bottoms" (illustrated), in the *Lancashire Daily Post*, July 22; and "The Fish House, Meare," in the *Bristol Times and Mirror*, July 23.



Norfolk in Prehistoric Times.

BY W. G. CLARKE.



AT what stage in the evolution of man our earliest human ancestors appeared on the tract of land now known as Norfolk it is impossible to tell; but we know that so remote was the epoch that the configuration of the country and the coast-line were totally different, for recent discoveries and the trend of modern scientific opinion combine to give man an antiquity undreamed of even a few years ago. It is probable that at the time when man first chipped flints for some definite

purpose he was only blessed with a slightly greater amount of intelligence than the animals with whom he shared the wilds, and these beginnings of his handicraft are of such a crude character that it is extremely difficult to draw a sharp line of demarcation between flints shaped by natural forces and those which have been roughly worked by man. Owing to these circumstances, there is reasonable ground for difference of opinion as to the artificial nature of the chipping on certain flints found in the Cromer Forest Bed at Runton by Mr. Lewis Abbott, although many good judges—including M. A. Rutot, of Brussels—are convinced that in them we have the earliest English traces of man's handiwork. No believer in eoliths—as the oldest flint tools and weapons are called—has, however, shown the slightest hesitancy in accepting the human origin of the chipping on flints found in the Norwich suburbs of Eaton, Earlham, and Heigham. These specimens occur in early glacial sands and gravels, generally in beds resting directly upon the chalk, and about 30 feet from the surface, but occasionally from 10 to 15 feet higher. Most of the implements are formed of a half or smaller portion of a flint pebble, and the greater part of the chipping is around the edge. As definite flaking is by no means uncommon, it is obvious that they are more recent than the "hacked" Kentish eoliths; indeed, they appear almost to mark the period of transition between the Eolithic and Paleolithic Periods.

From the geological evidence it appears that these Norfolk eoliths were chipped early in the glacial epoch—which is considered to have lasted, with intermissions, from about 240,000 to 80,000 years ago—but even before its conclusion a sufficient advance had been made in the evolution of skill in handicrafts for the implements found in the strata referable thereto to be classed as paleolithic. Those from the brickyard at Botany Bay, Welting, are considered to belong to the earliest type of paleoliths, and to come from a stratum older than the chalky boulder clay, although all geologists are not agreed as to the latter statement. In practically all other cases in which records have been kept of the beds in which local paleolithic implements have been found, they appear to have come

from deposits of gravel connected with the present river-system. Discoveries in the valley of the Little Ouse soon after the birth of the science of prehistoric archaeology made it one of the most famous paleolithic districts in England. On the Norfolk side of the stream, in terraces of river-gravel bordering the alluvium, implements were excavated in thousands from stonepits at Shrub Hill, Feltwell; Bromehill, Welting; Santon; Abbey Heath, Thetford; and also in the valley of the Thet at Melford Bridge, Thetford. Many of the Ouse Valley implements evidenced a remarkable degree of skill in chipping, as the collection in the Fitch room of the Norwich Castle Museum fully testifies. Those from Thetford were particularly fine, some of the pear-shaped axes being a foot in length, while one in the British Museum weighs 5 lb. 7 oz. As only a few specimens have abraded edges, it is considered probable that the bulk of them were made or left near the spots where they were found. Of recent years some fine implements have been discovered in river-gravel close by the River Thet, at Snarehill, in the parish of Rushford; but in the remaining twenty-five parishes in the county for which paleolithic specimens have been recorded, they are generally isolated examples, or at most associated with one or two others.

During the Paleolithic Period, England, which was then joined to the Continent, was the home of many species of mammals now extinct in this country. As a legacy from the Glacial Period there was a large volume of water; the river-system was in many respects different to what it is at the present time, and the temperature was far from uniform. Even at the beginning of the Neolithic Period—which succeeded the Paleolithic—there is good reason to believe that the area of Norfolk was at least one-third larger than now, the 70-fathom line roughly indicating its old boundary. From Yarmouth to Sheringham the coast-line appears to have been almost parallel with the present, but about four miles further out. Off North West Norfolk, however, a vast tract of land has vanished, its extent marked by the Docking Shoal and Burnham Flats. At the beginning of the Neolithic Age the coast-line from Sheringham went away to the north-

west, the furthestmost point being about thirty-five miles distant from the present coast near Titchwell. In all probability the Inner Dowsing sands indicate the Lincolnshire coast-line at that period, while between the two counties ran a much larger Great Ouse, the 20-fathom Lynn Deep and the 30-fathom Silver Pit marking the old channel by which it debouched into the sea. On part of this land-surface grew a forest, traces of which are found at very low tides along most of the coast between Yarmouth and Hunstanton. In 1829 the Rev. G. Munford, of East Winch, found a polished stone axe—now in the Norwich Museum—fixed in a tree in this submarine forest at Thornham, and a perforated stone hammer was dredged up with some oysters in 1868 near the Woolpack Sand in the Wash, so that even at the end of the Neolithic Age the land-surface greatly exceeded the present; in fact, Mr. Clement Reid considers that, at least in the early part of the Neolithic Period, the sea stood about 60 feet below its present level. Though most of the area now occupied by the Wash was therefore, in all probability, dry land, it was undoubtedly broken up by many creeks and lagoons. Thickets of oak, hazel, willow, and birch flourished; and among the forests were tracts of swamp, parts forming the submerged peat-beds, of which traces are found along portions of the Norfolk and Suffolk coasts. Much of the Broad district would be inaccessible except in canoes, and some of the modern rivulets were large streams widening out in shallow lakes, and providing plentiful supplies of fish and fowl for the neolithic tribes who dwelt upon their shores. "Man himself," says Mr. C. H. Read, "had now learned to tame animals and train them to his domestic use; he cultivated cereals for food, and textile plants to provide materials for woven garments. He used the bow as his ordinary weapon; he had developed the art of making pottery; and he often constructed dwellings raised on piles in lakes and rivers to secure himself against danger of attack." Not all of this, however, applies to the early part of the Neolithic Age, which is considered to have lasted nearly 20,000 years, during which there were many wonderful changes.

In almost any part of the county where

search is made by a skilled observer artificially worked flints, of varying degrees of perfection, may be discovered turned up by the plough, or lying on the surface of heaths, "brecks," or arable fields. There is now general agreement among prehistoric archaeologists that the oldest neolithic implements are those known as the "Cissbury type," after the famous Sussex settlement. They are only found in a comparatively few localities, and, as a rule, where ancient flint-quarries are situated. In Norfolk they have been recorded from three places only—Welting, Massingham, and Ringland. At the first-named place they are in immediate proximity to "Grimes' Graves," one of the most famous English flint-quarries of neolithic man. They consist of about 250 depressions in a plantation three miles north-east of Brandon Station, while all around is wild heathland, dotted with barrows, crossed by ancient trackways, and covered with heather and bracken. For centuries these "graves" were thought to mark the site of a British village, but the scientific investigations of the Rev. Canon Greenwell, M.A., F.S.A., in 1870, definitely established the fact that they were partly-filled quarries, originally made for the purpose of obtaining from the chalk pure black flint for the manufacture of implements and weapons. But though the pits cover about 20 acres—roughly averaging 25 feet apart—all our knowledge of them is derived from the solitary example opened by Canon Greenwell. This was 28 feet in diameter at the mouth, and 12 feet at the bottom, which was 39 feet from the surface, and from the base of the shaft there were galleries leading in various directions. It was evident that this pit was filled with material dug out from others, and in it were "numerous animal bones (almost all of them broken to extract the marrow), charcoal, burnt sand, chippings, and cores of flint, pebbles for flaking, tools of deer's horn, and other articles," including numerous picks made from the antlers of the red-deer by breaking off the horn about 16 inches from the brow end and leaving only the brow tine. Antlers were used both as picks and hammers, and nearly all were abraded. One still retained the impress of a miner's thumb in the chalky clay on its surface, and marks of the picks were promi-

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nent in the chalk sides of all the galleries. Four rudely-made cup-shaped chalk lamps and many pieces of worked bone and chalk were also discovered; while bones of the long-faced ox, goat, sheep, horse, pig, and dog—all domesticated animals—evidenced a permanent settlement in the neighbourhood, and a comparatively high degree of civilization. In close contiguity to the pits implements of all the neolithic types recorded for Norfolk have been found in abundance; but among the pits themselves, and down the westward slope, the majority of the implements are of the Cissbury type. It therefore seems probable that flint was first excavated here during the earliest portion of the Neolithic Age, that the pits continued to be used until its close, and possibly long after. These Cissbury type implements were originally of black or blue flint, but long exposure to the weather, and particularly to rainwater charged with carbonic acid, has "dissolved out the more soluble colloidal silica," and left them with an outer coating of grey or white. Many of these implements have been rechipped at some more recent period, and the dark inner flint thus exposed is quite unaffected by the changes of several thousand years. Varieties of Cissbury type implements are few; most have but little secondary chipping, and that chiefly on the edges; the flaking is bold and the implements bulky, some of those from Massingham weighing 5 pounds. Excavations for flint were here discovered by Dr. C. B. Plowright, but at Ringland, where the implements occur on a slope near the River Wensum, no traces of flint-pits have yet been noticed. Hollows in the chalk at Buckenham Tofts and Eaton also contained deer's antlers, and there are depressions not unlike Grimes' Graves closer to Brandon Railway-Station, but from none of these localities have Cissbury type implements yet been recorded.

Between the three Cissbury type communities in Norfolk and their immediate successors—although it is not quite certain who they were—there appears to be a great gulf fixed, and war, famine, or pestilence may have to be considered as possibly affording an explanation of this curious fact. As representing the next stage of culture in the Neolithic Age there are, however, many arguments in favour of the rough implements

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described by Mr. W. A. Dutt and myself as the "boulder clay" type, because they are made from surface flints derived directly or indirectly from the boulder clay, and not from flint excavated from the chalk. As a consequence of the material fracturing more easily, owing to long exposure to the weather, the chipping, except in rare instances, is not in any way equal to that on the excavated flint of a later period, though an advance on that of the Cissbury type. The implements are, as a rule, of poor design, with but few varieties, and are undoubtedly the most widely distributed type in the county. It is probable that search on cultivated fields in almost any parish—excluding those on the marshland and the light lands of the south-west—would reveal implements of this group. As it is, I have records from nearly ninety parishes, in which some of the implements were extremely abundant. Whatever the locality whence they come, the proportion with pieces of the original crust of the flint still remaining rarely varies from 70 per cent., which is much greater than in the other types of the Neolithic Age. In some places all the implements found are of the rudest description, but in others there are specimens much more skilfully fashioned, and approaching so nearly to those of the "sandy site" type as to suggest a belief that the people who made them either developed into "sandy site" communities, or were possibly contemporary.

In the later part of the Neolithic Age there appears to have been a fairly large population on the sandy heaths and "brecks" of the county, particularly in the south-west, where the art of flint-working attained its greatest perfection: arrow-heads, saws, awls, borers, fabricators, and triangular knives—to mention but a few varieties—of wondrously beautiful workmanship, denoting how high a standard of art and craft neolithic man had attained. Most of the flint used in the "sandy site" communities for the manufacture of these implements was undoubtedly obtained by excavation, and a considerable portion probably came from Grimes' Graves. So numerous are the implements, that there must have been a lengthy occupation of the sites. From an investigation made by Mr. W. A. Dutt and the writer on a rod of land

less prolific than the majority of those surrounding, it was found that the approximate number of implements lying on a square mile of "breck" land near Grimes' Graves would be considerably over two and a half millions. And not only is the chipping much better than that of the preceding type, but the implements are greatly superior in design to those from the heavy lands, as indicated by specimens in my own possession which I have found in South-West Norfolk. Many are of semitransparent flint, the flakes very thin, and some which had a bluish patina have been rechipped; and as there is no trace of patina on the rechipped portions, it is obvious that even this section of the Neolithic Period must have been of longer duration than the time from its end to the present. It is extremely probable that many of these sandy sites were used after the introduction of the culture of the Bronze Age, and it is noteworthy that in at least twenty-seven Norfolk cases implements of the most delicate type are found in close proximity to round barrows, presumably of the Bronze Age. With the "sandy site" type are found fragments of rough pottery, besprinkled with grains of quartzite, "cooking stoves," and cracked and glazed "pot-boilers." Some of the pottery has been rudely ornamented with the thumb- or finger-nail, a pointed stick, a flint graver, or a twisted thong. In certain cases implements from sandy sites, of which there are over one hundred in the county, are both chipped and rubbed; and probably these, with many of the most perfectly chipped implements, polished implements, and those of igneous and other rocks, were not made until a knowledge of the use of bronze had been brought to the Iberians of the Neolithic Age by Goidels from the Continent. In both the Norwich Castle and Lynn Museums there are magnificent specimens of large polished axes, and one or more polished tools or weapons have been found in over one hundred Norfolk parishes.

Flint implements are naturally the most enduring memorials of these vanished races, but the comparatively few indications of their habitations is somewhat remarkable. On some of the North-West Norfolk heathland in the vicinity of Thetford there are depressions which may have been the pit-

dwelling of prehistoric man, but no exploration has ever been made. There are, however, good examples of hut-circles at Weybourne, where about a thousand pits have been counted on the high ground above the valley, although it is strange that no relics of any kind have ever been found. The pits are all on a sandy bed, and excavations made by Mr. H. Harrod prove that the method of construction was uniform. A ridge of stones having been placed round the spot to be dug out, the soil was excavated, and the stones prevented it again falling into the hollow. The diameter of the pits varied from 5 to 20 feet, and the depth 2 to 6 feet, with an average diameter of 12 feet and depth of 3 feet. There were large numbers of stones, probably used for hearths or flooring, at the bottom of the pits, and some had been brought from the seashore at least two miles distant. In a few instances two pits were joined with a narrow trench lined with stones. Similar depressions, in all probability marking the sites of hut-circles, have been noted at Edgefield, and on Beeston, Eaton, Marsham, Massingham, Mousehold (Norwich), and Roughton Heaths.

After the Neolithic Age came the Bronze Age, which appears to have been general in Western Europe, and there is good ground for assuming that it extended from about 1900 B.C. to 300 or 400 B.C. Bronze-using invaders of Great Britain drove back the stone-using folks towards the North and West, although it is tolerably certain that some parts of the country were still occupied by Iberians, including a few districts in Norfolk and some of the Fenland fastnesses. The Goidels knew how to weave a coarse cloth by hand, and their pottery was ornamented with dots, lines, angles, and circles. Much of our knowledge of this period is derived from various bronze hoards discovered by accident, such as those from Carleton Rode, Stibbard, Hackford, and Eaton, and remains of this period have been recorded from over seventy parishes in Norfolk. Relics of the early Iron Age in the country are so rare as to be almost negligible. This is partly owing to the limited duration of the period, and partly to the oxidation and consequent destruction of the iron tools and weapons. The only Norfolk find of any importance is

one from Saham Toney, consisting of horses' trappings, ornamented and enamelled, and now in Norwich Museum. A bronze brooch from Caistor, and a pot of beaten bronze from Mundesley, found 13 feet deep in gravel, and now in the British Museum, furnish evidence of late Celtic workmanship, and may reasonably be assigned to this period.

When the Bronze Age began, though the coast-line of Norfolk was certainly much smaller than in early neolithic times, the area of the country was still much larger than at present. There are no certain traces of fortified enclosures of this period, but it is possible that the various "devil's dykes" were thrown up by the flint-using Iberians in order to keep out the Goidels, or by the latter in order to keep out the iron-using Brythors. The "dykes" are all in the western part of the county: between the marshlands of the Nar and Wissey, and the Wissey and Little Ouse; "Bunn's Bank," between Attleborough and Old Buckenham; and the "devil's ditch" which runs northwards from the Little Ouse over Garboldisham Heath for a distance of two miles. In all these cases the fosse is on the south or west, showing that the foe was expected to come from those directions. Some of the bigger and better-constructed hut-circles may belong to the Bronze Age, and to this period also some of the English lake-dwellings have been assigned, including one discovered when Wretham West Mere was drained in 1851. A circular bank of hard earth between 20 and 30 feet across, and about 4 feet in height, was found in some 8 feet of mud, and within the circle was a circular hole lined with alder stakes. Inside this were remains of a roughly-constructed ladder and a large quantity of bones of the long-faced ox and red-deer. Most of the ox-bones had been broken, in all probability for extracting the marrow. Skulls of goats and of a pig and a boar, and some supposed sling-stones, were also among the relics found. Another example of a Norfolk lake-dwelling was discovered in 1856, when Wretham Great Mere was drained, and several oak posts were found buried in 20 feet of mud.

Virtually, the only method of burial of which there is any trace in the late Neolithic

and Bronze Ages is beneath long and round barrows. Of the former, which are generally held to mark interments in the Neolithic Age, we have no undoubted examples in the county, although there is a probability that some of the round barrows usually considered to date from the Bronze Age mark burials of an earlier period. Notwithstanding that hundreds of these ancient barrows have been destroyed, many yet remain to furnish links in the chain of evidence as to the existence of our prehistoric antecedents. So far as it is possible to tell, the majority are in the vicinity of ancient, but now in many cases disused, trackways. At the present time there appear to be about ninety barrows in the county, but the number of which there is record is just under 120, occurring in sixty parishes. There is a big group just north of Massingham, another in the Sheringham district, others in the Aylsham district, between Swaffham and Thetford, and east of the latter town. A barrow in Old Hunstanton Churchyard, only 30 feet above sea-level, appears to be at the lowest altitude of any existing tumulus, with the exception of three in the Fenland; while a tumulus, 302 feet above sea-level, at the junction of Peddar's Way with the road from Massingham to Castleacre, is undoubtedly at the greatest altitude. Practically without exception all the barrows opened in Norfolk have been proved to belong either to the Neolithic Age or the Bronze Age.

The question of prehistoric trackways is one of some difficulty, as most of them have been so altered as to be unrecognizable. There is, however, a strong probability that Peddar's Way, which can still be traced in an almost unbroken straight line across the country from Holme-next-the-Sea to the Blackwater ford of the Little Ouse at Riddlesworth, was originally prehistoric, adopted and improved by the Romans. For the greater part of its length it is a green trackway, Castleacre being the only village on its course. About 30 feet in width, it is generally bordered by earthen banks, and between Wretham and the Blackwater is known as the "Ridge Road." On Rondham Heath it is joined by the "Drove," another green trackway which begins at Hockwold, on the border of the Fens, passes through the

Fendyke, and by a fine tumulus known as Pepper Hill at Weding, and climbs the long slope of Bromehill, within a mile of Grimes' Graves. Thence to its junction with Peddar's Way it passes across wild wastes of heathland, abounding with neolithic flint implements, and follows the ridge dividing Fowlmere and the Devil's Punch-Bowl, and Langmere and Ringmere. This may be reasonably considered prehistoric, and the most typical early trackway in the county. A highway of great renown, the Icknield Way, in all probability entered Norfolk at Thetford, but its further course north-eastward is uncertain. There is also a strong presumption that some of the sunken heath roads in the northern part of the county may originally have been local examples of the cattleways which Messrs. A. J. and G. Hubbard have traced so patiently on the Downs; but further investigation is necessary before a decided opinion can be given.

Having thus briefly traced prehistoric man in Norfolk through the dim dawns of culture and civilization in the Eolithic and Palæolithic Periods; through the Neolithic Age, when he attained to more perfection in the art of chipping flint; through the Bronze and early Iron Ages, when the metal-workers overcame the flint-users, we arrive at the invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar in 55 B.C., and at the beginning of the historic period, with which I am not here concerned.



The Comacines.

By W. RAVENSCROFT, F.S.A.

SOME few years ago an extremely interesting book was written by a lady under the *nom de plume* of "Leader Scott," and having for its title *The Cathedral Builders*. The reading of that book awakened in me a great desire to know more of its subject, and this was both gratified and stimulated by an unexpected visit to Italy in the spring of 1906. Then followed the collecting of notes and drawings, etc., and a second visit to Italy in the following year, with the further result

that one was tempted to set down the outcome of the whole experience.

In doing this, I did not at first contemplate anything more than an outline sketch of the "Cathedral Builders" themselves, but the temptation came in more forms than one to add something as to their antecedents, and perhaps also their successors. I do not deny that this, to a certain extent, leads into the realm of conjecture; but as I hope in the following notes to discriminate—at least, in some degree—between what is theoretical and what is historic, I need not, perhaps, apologize for stepping into so wide a field.

Those who read this paper will judge for themselves what amount of reason there may be in any theories I may submit for consideration.

Perhaps it will be convenient to say what I have to say in regular order, first as to the antecedents of the "Cathedral Builders"—or, as I shall call them, the "Comacines"—then as to their own body, and then as to their successors.

Who and what the Comacines were will appear as I go on; but it will be well just to state here that they were originally the community of builders who, at the downfall of Rome, left that city, and settled on the Lake of Como.

I shall have to make frequent allusions to "LeaderScott's" book, to which I am indebted for my earliest interest in this subject. I only wish I could express this to Mrs. Baxter, of Florence, its painstaking author; but some six years since she died, and thereby the world lost a talented and not adequately appreciated writer.

In order, however, to get back to the antecedents of the Comacines, it is necessary here to make a passing reference to their successors, because one of the most important traditions of the latter takes us back to the point from which we start. Most people are aware that, according to Masonic traditions, the ancient rite was associated with the building of King Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem, and that, if Freemasonry did not originate there, it was from that association that it derived much of its subsequent form. But perhaps it is not so well known that there have been a host of theories as to the origin of Speculative Masonry. By Speculative

Masonry I wish it to be quite understood I mean that system of morals inculcated in the lodges of Freemasons at the present day, and which, largely put into shape in England in the year 1717, has spread wellnigh over this globe of ours. There have been those who held that it did not grow out of the operative guilds of the Middle Ages, but, as a speculative science, links itself on to a much more remote past. Some associated it with the teaching of Euclid, transmitted through Charles Martel and our own Athelstan; some with the cult of Mithras as practised in Rome, and so back into the sun-worship of hoar Persian antiquity.

Others say it was the outcome of the Greek mysteries; others still that it was taught by the Essenes, with whom our Lord is supposed by some to have been associated, and that they descended from the architects of the Temple at Jerusalem; others, again, that it was brought to England by the Culdees, those old Irish missionaries, of whom St. Columba was one, and who were associated with the Roman College, and so on, even back to the construction of the Tower of Babel and of Noah's Ark, and to Jabal, the son of Lamech.

Some of these contentions probably take their colour from a similarity in the use of symbols and of the things symbolized—Life and Death, Time and Eternity, Light and Darkness, Good and Evil, and many other such; above all, perhaps, from the world-wide idea of a fraternity of mankind, wherein brotherly love, truth and charity shall rule.

This, then, leads me to say the argument of this paper, which is not to be exclusively or, indeed, chiefly devoted to the history of Freemasonry, will be, so far as the third part of it is concerned, that the Speculative Freemasonry of to-day is the outcome of the Operative Masonry of the Middle Ages, and that, in consequence, while it has striking resemblances to the mysteries of Egypt, Greece, and even China, it can claim no direct descent from such, except through the mediæval guilds of artificers. Through those guilds, however, and especially that of the Comacines, modern Freemasonry may claim a grand heredity, and perhaps it may yet be found that some of the legends which have

been handed down to us are not so mythical as many are disposed to think.

Whole volumes have been written on this subject, and, therefore, to attempt even a cursory survey of it is quite impossible here.

Those interested in pursuing it farther are referred chiefly to Findel's and Gould's *Histories of Freemasonry*—the former, perhaps, somewhat out of date, but interesting.

With these explanatory remarks I now come to the first part of my subject—the antecedents of the Comacines, and their association with the building of King Solomon's Temple. Most writers are agreed upon the historic basis for the Roman Colleges of Artificers, particularly such as had to do with Operative Masonry. From these, of which more hereafter, we will venture back into the suggestive past, and try to realize the pedigree of at least one important branch of the building craft.

In his work on *The Mythology of the British Isles*, published some two years since, Mr. Charles Squire makes a statement to the effect that "A Hametic race spread around the Mediterranean, coming from North or East or Central Africa. Long-skulled and forming long barrows, they were probably the first people to inhabit the Valley of the Nile, and their offshoots spread into Syria and Asia Minor. The earliest Hellenes found them in Greece under the name of Pelasgoi, the earliest Latins in Italy as the Etruscans, and the Hebrews in Palestine as the Hittites.

"They spread northward through Europe as far as the Baltic, and westward along the Atlas chain to Spain, France, and Britain. In many cases they reached a comparatively high level of civilization, but in Britain their development must have been early checked." The main point of this statement, for our purpose, is that we have these peoples—the Etruscans in Italy, the Pelasgoi in Greece, and the Hittites in Asia Minor and Syria—all said to have come of one stock, and to have similar habits and language based on a common Hametic speech.

A glance at the map of the Mediterranean will suffice to show how very possible this suggestion is; and if we may put the date of the building of King Solomon's Temple at 1,000 years B.C., and that of the founding of

Rome at the generally accepted 753 years B.C., we have already at hand in Italy, Asia Minor, and Syria—not to say anything here about Greece—a settled race of people consisting of two nations with a great deal common to both, the Hittites and the Etruscans. Now, as regards the Hittites, Dr. Hugo Winckler, who has been quite recently conducting explorations in Asia Minor, has made discoveries which have placed it beyond doubt that these people were at one time powerful rivals of Egypt and Assyria. Following in the footsteps of Professor Sayce, he has found their capital city in Cappadocia, and not only this, but a treaty on a clay tablet made between the Hittite King and Rameses II., who was probably the Pharaoh of the Captivity. This powerful kingdom extended through a considerable part of Asia Minor and down into Syria, and so, geographically, the kingdom of Israel would be a next-door neighbour to them. Indeed, they fought so many of their battles with Egypt in Palestine, particularly round Kadesh, that the smaller tribes of that country became enfeebled and exhausted by the strife, and hence, in the time of Joshua, so easy a prey to the advancing Israelites when they occupied the land.

A branch of this great nation appears to have been located at Hebron, which is not so far from Jerusalem, when Abraham made treaty for a burial-place. They also spread southward towards the Dead Sea, and were engaged in conflict with Joshua; and it must not be forgotten that if King Solomon's mother was not a Hittite, she was the wife of one.

But recent exploration has demonstrated that nearly all Scripture references to the Hittites do not include the great kingdom north of the Mediterranean, and hence a misconception has arisen as to their place and power as a nation. Now, the Druces of Mount Lebanon may put in a very fair claim to be the descendants of the Hittites of that district, and this is claimed for them in an article in the *Daily Telegraph* of June 17, 1890; while the Rev. Hasket Smith argues, in the *Transactions of Lodge Quatuor Coronati* (vol. iv., p. 8, 1891), that his two propositions are as follows:

1. That the Druces are none other than the original subjects of Hiram, King of Tyre,

and that their ancestors were the builders of Solomon's Temple.

2. That to this very day the Druces retain many evident tokens of their close and intimate connection with the ancient craft of Freemasonry. Moreover, Laurence Oliphant, writing some years ago respecting the Druces of Mount Lebanon, pointed out the very close similarity that exists between their ritual for admission of youths into their secret conclave and the initiation ceremony of a modern apprentice to Speculative Masonry.

And now as regards the Etruscans. Although it is still a matter of some speculation as to who they were, and still a matter of conjecture as to what was their language, it is now admitted on all hands that what the Romans first learned of the arts, especially those of building and pottery, they learned from the Etruscans, and that, indeed, the myth of the founding of Rome by Romulus must be regarded as a myth only, since on the arrival of the earliest settlers, who became the progenitors of that mighty race, the Romans, Rome, actually existing, had its name Roma, which, as it now transpires, is an Etruscan word.

Professor Lindsay, in his introduction to the most recent edition of Dennis's *Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria*, says: "The question as to the Etruscans, their language and their home *before they migrated into Italy*, will soon be solved, but meanwhile that they were immigrants is likely, for ancient tradition made them come from the East, *in particular from Asia Minor*, and no sufficient reason for doubting this has appeared." Then he tells us that, as regards language, "Etruscan has no affinity with Latin—that was clear—nor did it belong to the Indo-European family of languages. At the end of last century, however, came," he says, "an unexpected wealth of material for our study. A linen cloth wrapped round an Egyptian mummy in the Museum of Agram, in Austria, proved to be the relics of an Etruscan Book of Ritual." Dennis says, in his introduction to his book, that the Etruscans were the chief architects of early Rome; that they built the great temple of Jupiter on the Capitol, and constructed the Cloaca Maxima; and that Rome, whenever she wanted to raise any

public building, sent to Etruria for artificers. And, further, as to their antiquity, he writes "that a people of Greek race, the Pelasgi, entered Italy at the head of the Adriatic, and crossing the Apennines, mixed with the mountaineers and drove out the earlier inhabitants, they in their turn being conquered by a third race, called by the Romans the Etrusci. They are supposed to have established their power in the land 1044 B.C., which would be a few years before the building of King Solomon's Temple, and subsequently to the establishment of the Hittites in Asia Minor."

As to their works in plastic art, Dennis remarks that they bear marks of strong Egyptian influence; while Strabo, from personal acquaintance with the antiquities of the respective lands, remarks the analogy between the art of Egypt, Etruria, and early Greece.

Much more might be added in evidence that the Etruscans came out of Asia Minor into Italy, and that they were a similar race to the Hittites—indeed, of the same family—but time and space do not permit. The conclusion I want to submit respecting the connection of these people with King Solomon's Temple on the one hand, and with the Comacines on the other, is that, at the time of the erection of the Temple—and, be it remembered, its fame was widespread—here were people in Italy, in Asia Minor and in Syria, all of one race, enlightened, working in their own style (influenced, of course, more or less by Assyria and Egypt), partakers, so far as the Syrian branch is concerned, in the building of the Temple, and having descendants in the Druces, who to this day retain masonic traditions; that the Etruscan branch of these people taught the early Romans, who in their turn developed their own colleges, and ultimately became the great Comacine Guild, and that the latter possessed and displayed badges and marks which were traditionally linked on to King Solomon himself. Of these more hereafter.

Is it a wild inference that, by traditions, handed down from generation to generation, the Comacines were, at any rate in some senses, the successors of the Temple-builders, and that the masonic stories associated with the Temple told to-day in connection with Freemasonry are not without foundation?

Now, with sure foothold we come again to the Roman College of Artificers. "The Architectural Collegium of the Romans enjoyed the privilege of a constitution of their own, and were recognized by the State as a legal body. They were placed under their own officer, *Ædilis*, who was skilled in architecture, and, according to Vitruvius's statement (at the

Three members were at least required to form a college, and no one was allowed to be a member of several colleges at the same time. Lay or amateur members (*patrons*) were admitted; the corporations held their meetings in secluded rooms or buildings exclusively appropriated to that purpose, and most of them had their own schools for the



time of Augustus), the members were required to be well skilled, and to have a liberal education.

"Upon the overthrow of the Republic, when all other corporations lost their privileges, owing to the despotism of the Emperors, the thirst of the rulers for splendour and renown caused the collegia to be confirmed in nearly all their former rights and privileges.

instruction of apprentices and lower grades of workmen. They had also their own peculiar religious ceremonies and priests, and an exchequer belonging to the corporation, an archive, and their own seals. The members took an oath mutually to assist each other; indigent members received relief, and on their demise were buried at the expense of the corporation. They kept

registers of the members, some of which are still extant; they had also their records, their masters (*magistri*), wardens (*decuriones*), fellow-crafts and apprentices, censors, treasurers, keepers of archives, secretaries, and serving brethren. Their tools and implements had, besides, a symbolical meaning, and in religious matters they were tolerant."*

The name of Brother does not become general until the time of the Christian masonic fraternity.

Roman authors and monumental inscriptions furnish undeniable proofs that these associations (*sodalititia*) continued amongst the Romans for a considerable period, and existed in Gaul, Brittany, and our own land.

How far the Steinmetzen (stone-cutters) of Germany, whose regulations the English Freemasons of 1717 are said to have taken as their model in constituting the Speculative body of to-day, were descendants of the Roman colleges it is scarcely within the province of this paper to discuss. Probably they were one branch of the legitimate descendants of that body, and, if so, it is not without significance that they possessed traditions of the Temple at Jerusalem, honoured the great patron saints of the Comacines, the Quatuor Coronati, and in two columns in the Cathedral of Wurzburg, originally situated, like the brazen columns of King Solomon, on either side of the porch, but now in the body of the cathedral (their relative positions reversed), actually show the shafts of those columns interlaced in a manner similar to that of the Comacine knot.

To return, however, to the Roman collegia, Gould tells us there is conclusive evidence of their survival till the time of the decline and fall of Rome, each legion having a college attached to it, which accompanied it in its various campaigns. Thus they came to Britain, and we are told that in the early fourth century there were no less than fifty-three important cities, each with its Collegium Fabrorum, in England. Some think they became the progenitors of the English Mediæval Guild of Artificers; our contention, however, will be otherwise.

And now we come to the story of the

* Findel's *History of Freemasonry*. Ed. 1869, pp. 20, 21.
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Quatuor Coronati, whose names are so closely linked with the Roman collegia, the Comacines of the Dark Ages, the Steinmetzen of Germany, and find their place as far west as even England itself.

Obscure and conflicting are the legends of these worthies, and, indeed, it would be a hopeless task to tell their story accurately in



THE QUATUOR CORONATI IN THE CHURCH OF S. MICHELE, FLORENCE.

all its details. On the other hand, there is so much of general accuracy in the various accounts given, that the fact of their existence is, I believe, nowhere doubted.

(To be continued.)



In St. Omer Churches.

BY I. GIBERNE SIEVEKING.

THERE are many exceedingly interesting old churches at St. Omer, but some of them, notably that of St. Sépulchre, are spoilt by the garish, crude colouring in their windows, and the tawdry ornamentation in altar and pillar. All the churches in this part of France have one corner devoted to a large sort of rockery, with life-sized figures in very

poor art, and artificial flowers and wreaths hung round.

There is a curious sculptured cross, with some rather undecipherable writing beneath, in the wall here, which is of great age.

Notre Dame is one of the most magnificent buildings to be seen in this district. In the nave are remains of a beautiful tessellated pavement of the third century. This, in former days, extended all over the church. It had figures sculptured upon it in little squares: some of a figure playing a pipe, some of birds, some of flowers, and some of mythological, emblematical figures. A good many of these squares are all fixed up, temporarily, against the wall in one of the side chapels. At the west end is a very curious group in stone, which dates from the thirteenth century, and is called "Le Grand Dieu de Théroouanne." Formerly it was part of the decoration of the porch of the cathedral at the time of its destruction, and was given by Charles Quint to the Church of St. Omer in 1553. It represents a huge figure sitting between a kneeling woman in a veil and flowing drapery and a man in a sort of toga. At this end of the church are many stone slabs let into the pavement, some dating from the fourteenth century, of figures of priests holding the chalice. They have been coloured in black and red. Many of them are in an upright position against the south wall.

But the point where, without doubt, the chief interest centres in all that magnificent cathedral, is a curious rough, massive tomb, black with age, which stands on the north side of the high altar, guarded by two gargoylish lions, who, through the ages, make ghoulis faces at all who venture to approach what they are planted there to guard. For here all that remains of a life that, when the Christian era was young, made the halo round the churches of St. Omer, is treasured within that sentinelled, aged tomb.

M. l'Abbé Dusautoir, Membre titulaire de la Société des Antiquaires, has written an exceedingly interesting brochure on the story of St. Erkembode, patron saint and benefactor of the town of St. Omer, from which I quote the following facts:

In the eighth century Luge and Luglien, two famous Irishmen, of royal descent, came

over as missionaries to Pas-de-Calais. With them came Erkembode. Later on, his name appeared again in connection with the Abbey of St. Bertin in St. Omer. He seems to have been held in such respect and veneration that in 712 he was appointed to the office of Abbé, vacant through the death of Erlefride. Erkembode understood supremely the duty of self-forgetfulness, of humility, of considering his life as valuable only as a trust for the good of others. His life was spent in prayer, in overlooking the needs of his ever-increasing monastery, and in maintaining their defence against attacks from enemies without the camp of the Church.

In 723 Erkembode was, by the united voice of the Church, made Bishop of Théroouanne, though he still retained his office of Abbé.

Death came to him at length: overtook him—as the French version puts it, though one would think that to no one could this have been less possible, occupied as he so unceasingly was in going from place to place untiringly about his Master's business—in 742; and so devotedly was he loved by the people of St. Omer, that instead—as would have been expected, perhaps—of his being buried in his own cathedral church of Théroouanne, or in his abbey of St. Bertin, he was laid to rest before the high altar of the Church of Notre Dame.

His tomb was, as l'Abbé Dusautoir expresses it, "un lourd monolythe en pierre dure, d'un gris foncé," and the supports "en marbre noir et en forme de lions ont un cachet de haute antiquité." He adds that doubtless formerly there were four lions, though only two have stood their ground during the passage of the centuries.

One would never have thought that the bones of the saint were to have other earthly journeys to take after they were deposited in this "lourd monolythe," yet such was the case. Mystery and adventure were not yet over for them. In that year of the upheaval of all things French—1793—the revolutionaries pillaged the churches of St. Omer, and stole as many valuable relics, money, etc., as they could lay hands on. Had it not been for the daughter of the cathedral *custos*, they would have been taken in the wild work of robbery and pillage. This danger escaped,

there remained yet one more to be gone through before finally his bones could rest undisturbed.

For many years the old cathedral was turned into a shop for grain and fodder of all descriptions. One day the old sacristan, from force of habit, turned his steps to the place formerly so familiar to him. As he crossed the space in front of the chancel, he saw to his amazement that some soldiers had discovered the coffin hidden beneath the altar, had burst open the lid, and thrown on the pavement below the sacred relics of St. Erkembode. Face to face with this act of desecration, something of his former youth and ancient authority as guardian of the church returned momentarily to him. He boldly reprimanded the soldiers, bade them at once go about their business, and leave what was no concern of theirs. Perhaps they were startled by his sudden, unaccustomed air of command and authority; anyway, they did as he bid them, and he eagerly gathered together the precious relics, and put them back in the same tomb; and to avoid a recurrence of this act of profanation, he consulted with one of the monks of the cathedral, who agreed with him that it would be wisest to deposit the tomb below the High Altar of the Church of St. Sépulchre.

Here for a hundred years it remained; then, in 1900, during the course of some necessary repairs in the church of St. Sépulchre, some of the priests, in moving some planks which were at the lower part of the altar, caught sight of a box just like the one in which the sacristan of Notre Dame had conveyed the bones which the soldiers had thrown from their tomb under the altar.

Now ensued a great stir in the clerical world. The Bishop of Arras authorized an examination of the bones by two doctors. On the day fixed a solemn conclave assembled and the examination took place. The doctors declared the bones to belong to different people. The most important and most numerous were those of a man of good height, of ripe age; the others were much smaller, but at least as ancient as the first. Eventually, after many solemn meetings, and many conclaves and careful examinations, it was proved that the larger bones were those

of St. Erkembode, the smaller ones of Sainte Austreberthe.

Now rose the question, how could the bones of this latter saint have found asylum in the tomb which belonged to St. Erkembode? It turned out that Sainte Austreberthe's bones had been brought to St. Omer by the Sisters who sought refuge at St. Omer during the Norman invasion. Now comes the explanation of why her bones were discovered in the tomb under the altar at St. Sépulchre. When peace was restored, the Sisters returned home with their treasured relics, but gratitude prompted them to leave behind a few little bones as a recognition of how kind had been the refuge given them in their time of trouble at St. Omer. Here they stayed till the Revolution, which had no respect of persons' bones, flung them from their resting-place.

The last journey, however, which the patron's bones made was seven years ago, when, with great ceremony and pomp and rejoicing, they were once more carried back and deposited in the "lourd monolythe"; the cover was sealed and attested, and St. Omer had once more her patron saint in her midst.

In this old stone tomb age and vicissitudes of fortune have caused a little three-cornered hole between the lid and the body. Hither come from time to time old people who are crippled more or less by the pangs and tortures of rheumatism. To them this little hole is as the peep of day. They let down a piece of string through its dark opening until the end of it must have touched the saint's bones. Then they draw it up again and wrap it round the limb that is troubling them. Many are the cures which those who have gone through this simple little ceremony declare to have taken place. The great world outside, when it hears of an act of this kind, smiles incredulously, and passes by. Still, notwithstanding its attitude, there are among us men and women who can recognise the fact that the Power of Idea is one of the strongest things in the whole world.

St. Denis is said to be the most ancient church in St. Omer, but it has been so spoilt by artificial fripperies of decoration and so-called ornamentation, that one can hardly


see the old for the flamboyancy of the new portions of it. Behind the High Altar is some lovely old glass. Old glass is like old wine; in the slow passing centuries it gains gradually that rich mellowness of tint and colour that come in no other way—the exquisite tints that it is vain to try to describe, the soft fulness of colour that one loves to feast one's eyes upon.



The London Signs and their Associations.

BY J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

(Continued from p. 217.)

HEN Pidcocke exhibited at his Strand Menagerie "the only Black Swan ever seen in England,"* he must have meant the only instance of such a *rara avis* known in his own time, for the existence in ancient times of the sign of the *Black Swan* renders it sufficiently evident that the bird was known in this country as a curiosity in natural history at an early period. The *Black Swan* Inn, for instance, over against Furnivall's Inn, the site of which is now occupied by Messrs. Buchanan and Co., the whisky-dealers, was the oldest house in London, according to Horace Walpole, and was said to have been built in the reign of Richard II. It was pulled down in 1757.† The title-deeds go back as far as the reign of James I., and nearly as late as the Gordon Riots in 1780 it was still used as a hostelry and coaching-house. It was converted into a distillery by a Mr. Langdale, who made considerable alterations.‡ It was next acquired by Mr. Anderson, and was known until Messrs. Buchanan came into possession as Anderson's *Black Swan* Distillery. The *Black Swan*, Holborn, was a noted carriers' inn, where the carriers from Wendover, in Bucks, lodged,§ and in 1706 the "YORK

FOUR DAYS STAGE-COACH" left the *Black Swan* in Holborn for the *Black Swan* in Coney Street, York.* This was the inn probably where Thomas Gent, printer, of York, and the producer of *An Abridgment of Three Volumes of 'Crusoe' into One* for Midwinter, the publisher, in London, arrived, when he formed an engagement with White, the York printer, who "wanted a young man at the business." White was an old gentleman who became King's printer for York and five counties, owing to his having printed the Declaration of the Prince of Orange, when all the London printers had refused it. When Gent arrived at Mr. White's door at York, he records how "it was opened by the head-maiden, that is now my dear spouse." Southey has detailed the course of the true love which the young printer felt for Mistress Alice Guy, "upper maiden to Mrs. White." Prudential considerations long prevented his completing the engagement with "his dear at York"; and after some years the over-cautious lover, says Mr. Charles Knight, found that the lady had married. He consoled himself, when he heard this sad news in London, by writing a copy of verses, entitled, *The Forsaken Lover's Letter to his Former Sweetheart*, of which Mr. Dodd, a ballad printer, "sold thousands, for which he offered me a price; but, as it was on my own proper concern, I scorned to accept of anything except a glass of comfort or so." When he heard, in 1624, that the quondam Alice Guy had become a widow, he started at once in the stage-coach from the *Black Swan* in Holborn, which took him to York in four days' time. "Here I found my dearest once more, though much altered to what she was about ten years before, that I had not seen her; there was no need for new courtship; but decency suspended the ceremony of marriage for some time."

The inn was also an important starting-

* See "Waybill" in *A Bygone Holborn*, published by Messrs. Buchanan, 1898, p. 24. Twenty-seven years after the date of this waybill it was announced that, "Whereas it has been maliciously and falsely advertized by Christopher Oldfield, of the City of York, that he has bought the best Part of the Black Swan Inn: This is to certify that the said Black Swan is entirely in the Hands of William Kettlewell, and is in as good Repair for the Reception and Accommodation of Travellers as any Inn in the said City" (*St. James's Evening Post*, October 20-23, 1733).

* *Vide The Banks Collection of Shop-bills.*

† *Exhibition Catalogue of the Corporation of London*, 1872, No. 813.

‡ *Public Advertiser*, June 14, 1780.

§ *Taylor's Carriers' Cosmographie*, 1637.

point, up to the time of its demolition, for the coaches to Edinburgh and to Bath.

"For BATH,

"A Glass Coach and four Horses will set out from the Black Swan Inn in Holborn on Sunday or Monday next, and will go in three or four Days, where Passengers may have Places."*

And :

"For EDINBURGH,

"A GOOD COACH AND SIX ABLE HORSES will set out from the Black Swan Inn in Holborn, on Saturday Morning next, the 17th instant.

"Enquire at the said Inn."†

The inn is alluded to with interesting associations of "priest-hunting" in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1592.‡ In his correspondence with Stella, Swift tells how he, Arbuthnot, and Lady Masham, had agreed to make fools of their neighbours by circulating the report that one noble who had been hanged a few days previously had come to life again, and was in hiding at the Black Swan at Holborn. A few days later, however, he says that the joke had fallen flat, and that not many people had been taken in, his colleagues not having sufficiently exerted themselves.

Readers of *Barnaby Rudge* will recall the terrible scene enacted by the infuriated Gordon Rioters when they attacked the Black Swan Distillery. Hardly had the spirit-casks been broached, when the house was in flames, and the liquor taking fire, the maddened crowd flung themselves into the burning spirit, and died as they drank.

Daniel Browne, at the Black Swan without Temple Bar, was a bookseller and publisher there from 1718 to 1741, and probably longer. In 1718 he advertises John Toland's *Nazarenus, or Jewish, Gentile, and Mahometan Christianity*, in which he states his own views of primitive Christianity.§ The announcement is from J. Brown, perhaps a misprint for D. Brown, for in the same year

the latter publishes "at his Warehouse in Exeter-Change, and his shop at the Black Swan without Temple Bar":

1. "*The Chevalier d'Arvieux's Travels into Arabia the Desart*; written by himself, and published by Mr. de la Rogue; giving a very accurate account of the Religion, Rights, Customs, Diversions, etc., of the Bedouirs (?), or Arabian Sciences. . . ."

2. "*Ichnographia Rustica: Or the Nobleman, Gentleman, and Gardener's Recreation*. By Stephen Switzer, Gardener, several Years Servant to Mr. London and Mr. Wise."* Daniel Browne, junr., at the same sign, published "*Fables and Dialogues of the Dead*. Written in French by the late Archbishop of Cambray, Author of *Telemachus*, and done into English from the Paris edition of 1718";† *A Compendium of the Crown Laws, contain'd in three Charges given by Whitlock Bulstrode, Esq.*;‡ "*A Dissertation concerning Mistletoe: a most wonderful specifick Remedy for the Cure of Convulsive Distempers*, by Sir John Colbatch, Member of the College of Physicians"; the "*Natural History of Chocolate*," by R. Brookes, M.D., Second Edition."§

Inquiries were to be made at the Black Swan without Temple Bar, concerning a "Well-Built BRICK HOUSE" to let, in Town Ditch, Christ's-Hospital,|| and a few months later is pointedly advertised in the same newspaper, and to be had at the same Black Swan :

"A TREATISE OF BUGGS; shewing when and how they were first brought into England; how brought into and infect Houses; their Nature, several Foods, Times and Manner of Spawning and Propogating in this Climate; their great Increase accounted for; vulgar errors concerning them refuted; that from September to March is the best Season for their total Destruction, etc. Concluding with Directions for such as have them not already, how to avoid them; and for those that have them, how to destroy them. By John Southall."¶

* *Weekly Packet*, November 8, 1718.

† *London Journal*, May 26, 1722.

‡ *Evening Post*, December 13, 1722.

§ *London Evening Post*, December 26, 1724.

|| *Ibid.*, September 2-4, 1729.

¶ *Ibid.*, December 19, 1730.

* *Daily Advertiser*, February 9 and May 28, 1742.

† *Daily Advertiser*, October 15, 1742.

‡ *Calendar of State Papers* ("Domestic" Series) vol. ccxlii., August 27.

§ *London Evening Post*, May 1, 1718.

D. Browne also sold, if he did not publish, "*The English Lawyer: shewing the Nature and Forms of original Writs, Processes, and Mandates of the Courts at Westminster; as also the Forms of Returns and Directions of Writs, Processes, etc.* With many curious Observations on the whole Written and composed in pursuance of the late Act, 4 Geo. II. that all proceedings in the Courts of Justice shall be in the English Language. By William Bohun of the Middle Temple, Esq.;

"It is an abuse that the Laws and Customs of the Realm, are not written so, that they may be known of all Men.

"*Mirror*, C. 5, Sect. I."*

Browne published the works of Richard Bradley, Cambridge Professor of Botany: "*New Improvements of Planting and Gardening; Herefordshire Orchards; The Country Gentleman and Farmer's Monthly Director; The Country Housewife and Lady's Director; The Riches of a Hop Garden; The Vineyard; A sure Method of Improving Estates by Plantations of Oak, Elm, Ash, etc.* By Batty Langley of Twickenham." Langley, an English architect, or rather builder, wrote some useful books on the mechanical departments of his art, and on the expenses of masonry, etc. But he was principally known as the author of an absurd attempt to remodel the "Gothic" style of architecture. Bradley's works have long ago been rendered obsolete by the progress of science. Another work on horticulture, published by Browne, was, "*Pomona: or, The Fruit Garden*, illustrated . . . with 300 Drawings of the several Fruits engraven on 79 large Folio Plates. Price 1*l.* 15*s.*"† From the *Black Swan* are advertised, as by Legrais, the French poet: "*The Beautiful Pyrate: Or, The Constant Lovers; Eugenia: Or, The Forces of Destiny; Bajazet: Or, The Imprudent Favourite; Mentrose: Or, The Happy Discovery; Mistaken Jealousy: Or, The Disguised Lovers*; and Mrs. Haywood's *Secret Histories, Novels, and Poems*.‡ *La Belle Assemblée: Being a curious Collection of very Remarkable Incidents, which happened to Persons of the First Quality in France.* By Madam de Gomez.§

* *Craftsman*, December 11, 1731.

† *London Evening Post*, April 25, 1732.

‡ *Ibid.*, December 19-22, 1733.

§ *St. James's Evening Post*, March 25, 1738.

The Second Edition of *Orders and Resolutions of the Hon. House of Commons on Controverted Elections and Returns; The Statutes at large concerning Elections of Members to serve in the House of Commons; containing a compleat Collection of all the Acts of Parliament now in force which relate thereto*.* The Second Edition of *Cases adjudg'd in the Court of King's Bench, from the second Year of King William III. to the End of his Reign*;† *De Laudibus Legum Angliae* (Second Edition), translated from the Latin of Sir John Fortescue,‡ and "*The Complete Attorney's Practise*, by Giles Jacob, Gent., Author of the *Law Dictionary*."§

Daniel Browne, in 1749, "publish'd" at the *Black Swan*, *An Antidote against Melancholy* (British Music Publishers, by Frank Kidson).

The *Black Swan* in Brown Lane, Spitalfields, became the place of meeting of a Mathematical Society, established by Joseph Middleton in 1717. In the year 1772 another society was incorporated with it, and in 1782 they removed to the *Black Swan*. In 1783 an Historical Society, held in Carter's Rents, Spitalfields, joined these, bringing their library with them, when they printed their regulations. Many eminent mathematicians have been members of this society. Their library and apparatus, in the year 1795, was valued at £501 16*s.* 6*d.*||

At the *Black Swan* in Watling Street were sold, wholesale and retail, "Bateman's true Spirits of Scurvy Grass, both golden and plain."¶ Scurvy-grass was a herb so named from a belief in its peculiar virtue in curing the scurvy. Bateman's Pectoral Drops were, however, more famous than his spirits of scurvy grass. The "Drops," says Dr. Paris, consisted principally of the tincture of castor, with portions of camphor and opium, flavoured by anise-seeds, and coloured by cochineal.**

There was a *Black Swan* in New Fleet Street, Spitalfields, where a sea monster was

* *London Evening Post*, February 14, 1738.

† *Daily Advertiser*, November 26, 1741.

‡ *Ibid.*, December 18, 1741.

§ *Ibid.*, December 8, 1741.

|| *Tavern Anecdotes*, by Christopher Brown, 1825, p. 50.

¶ *Daily Advertiser*, June 22, 1742.

** *Pharmacologia*, 1833, p. 447, note.

exhibited (see *Notes and Queries*, January 15, 1859, vol. vii., p. 42).

At the *Black Swan* in Newgate Street, *The Practical Justice of Peace: Or, A Treatise shewing the present Power and Authority of that Officer in all its Branches*, was published by E. Wicksteed. This work presented "the most Copious and Compleat Treatise upon the Subject, including the several Acts of the last Sessions of Parliament relating to Gin and other Spirituous Liquors, Smugglers, Watch, Lamps, etc."* This is, I believe, a reliable authority to the present day, having gone through seven or eight editions. About the same time Wicksteed advertises: "Fit for the Pocket, *Practical Measuring, now made easy to the Meanest Capacity; by a new Set of Tables . . .* shewing what is the solid or superficial Content (and Consequently the Value) of any piece or Quantity of Timber, Stone, Board, Glass, etc., used in Building, etc., by E. Hoppus, Surveyor to the Corporation of the London Assurance."†

At the *Black Swan* in Trumpington Street, Edward Millington, bookseller, sold the library of Obadiah Sedgewick, B.D.‡ At the auction-house opposite the *Black Swan* in Ave Maria Lane, the same Millington sold, May 6, 1684, the library of Dr. John Owen, Vice-Chancellor and Dean of Christ Church, Oxford. John Dunton says of Millington: "He commenced and continued auctions upon the authority of Herodotus, who commends that way of sale for the disposal of the most exquisite and finest beauties to their *amorous*'s, and further informs the world that the sum so raised was laid out for the portions of those to whom Nature had been less kind; so that he'll never be forgotten while his name is Ned, or he a man of remarkable elocution, wit, sense, and modesty; characters so eminently his, that he would be known by them among a thousand. Millington (from the time he sold Dr. Annesly's library) expressed a particular friendship for me. He was originally a bookseller, which he left off, being better cut out for an auctioneer; he had a quick

wit, and a wonderful fluency of speech. There was usually as much comedy in his *Once, Twice, Thrice*, as can be met with in a modern play. 'Where,' said Millington, 'is your generous flame for learning? Who but a sot or blockhead, would have money in his pocket, and starve his brains?' Though I suppose he had but a round of jests. Dr. C—— once bidding too leisurely for a book, says Millington, 'Is this your *Primitive Christianity*?' alluding to a book the honest Doctor had published under that title."*

The "Physical" library of Christopher Terne, and Thomas Allen, F.R.S.S., and Robert Talbot, *Pyretiator*, was sold by Millington at his auction-room, opposite the *Black Swan*, Ave Mary Lane.†

"THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

"THAT a General Meeting of the Proprietors of Temple Mills Brass Works, will be held at the *Black Swan* Tavern in Bartholomew Lane, To-morrow, the 4th instant, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.

"Note, No Persons will be admitted but Proprietors."‡

The *Black Swan* Chop and Dinner House in Whalebone Court, Lothbury, is mentioned in the *Epicure's Almanack*, of 1815 as a large house with good accommodation kept by Mr. R. Derrill.

The *Black Swan* was the sign, in 1673, of Charles Smith, bookseller in Fleet Street, over against the *Horn Tavern*.§

The *Black Swan and Ship*. *Vide* the *Ship and Black Swan*, the order in which Messrs. Longmans' sign first appears in 1721.

* *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. iv., p. 29.

† *Ibid.*, vol. iii., p. 612.

‡ *Daily Advertiser*, June 3, 1742.

§ *Signs of Old Fleet Street*, p. 378.

(To be continued.)



* *St. James's Evening Post*, October 5 and 21, 1736.

† *Ibid.*, October 7, 1736.

‡ *Literary Anecdotes*, by John Nichols, F.S.A., 1812, vol. iii., p. 612.

St. Ives (Cornwall) Civic Plate.

BY J. HARRIS STONE, M.A., F.L.S.

(Illustrated from photographs by the Author.)

THE Mayor of St. Ives (John Pearce, Esq.) not only allowed me to inspect the civic plate, but he most kindly had it brought into his drawing-room in order that I might photograph it at my convenience. The famous Peace loving-cup is of silver gilt elaborately chased, and I was glad when the Mayor told me he only allowed it to be cleaned with a soft leather and not with plate-powder, which must of necessity reduce the sharpness of the carvings. I think an Act of Parliament should be passed prohibiting all civic plate more than a hundred years old being cleaned with anything but soft leather.

The cup, I found, was $22\frac{3}{4}$ inches from base to top; the diameter of the cup itself $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches. From base to top of the figure on the cover it measures 33 inches. This extremely elegantly shaped dominating figure has the left hand resting on a shield, and the right is grasping a spear or bow. It stands on an oval ball and a three-sided pyramid, supported on three sea-horses.

The famous inscription is on the *inside* of, and reads round, the base of the cup on its rim :

Iff any discord twixt my friends arise
Wth in the Burrough of Beloved St. Ives
Itt is desyred that this my Cupp of loue
To everie one a Peace maker may Prove
Then am I Blest to have giuen a Legacie
So like my hartt unto Posteritie.

FCIS BASSETT, A^o 1640.

At the annual mayoral banquet this cup is passed to the guests in succession, and who knows what good inspirations may even now flow from being associated with it? Peace upon earth is the highest ideal we possess, and this cup silently—and therefore, perhaps, more eloquently—inculcating the blessed maxim, cannot but influence for good.

Worthy Francis Bassett in 1640 did a wise action when he presented this loving-cup to beloved St. Ives. He could scarcely have left a more endearing memorial.



THE BASSETT PEACE CUP.

The Mayor informed me that on November 9, 1907, he distributed 1,300 buns to the

children of St. Ives, and each one had a drink from the cup, for by a very old custom each child belonging to the town has a right to a drink of wine from the cup on Mayor's Day. The wine used on this particular occasion was local raspberry.

The two silver maces—we weighed them and found them to be $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds together—are of silver, each beautifully chased and engraved with the coat of arms of the borough on top and female figure; in

occasion needed. They are just 2 feet in length, and the heads are $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. They are incised with the name "Richard Hickes," and the date "St. Ives, 1639," and on the ends of the handle,

RIC
HEX

The Sir Francis Bassett who gave this massive silver loving-cup to St. Ives obtained for the city its first charter in 1639, when it



THE BASSETT PEACE CUP.

(The Inscription on the *inside* of the base of the Cup.)

repoussée pierced work round the head. They have large dents upon them as though they had been forcibly used at some time as weapons. Formerly there was but one policeman for the borough, and two sergeants of mace who were constables. These latter made the tour of the city, visited the inns at closing-time, and were called out on special occasions to assist the policeman. Probably they always carried the maces with them, and used them on unruly citizens when

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was made a municipality, with a mayor, recorder, and town-clerk. In the accounts for 1639-1640 we read: "Item. More given to Mr. Robert Arundle when he brought the cup given by his Maister to our Towne £2"—a considerable gratuity for those days, when we also read close by, "To Andrew Lawrie for his wages being Towne Clarke 8s."! The arms were thus blazoned for St. Ives: Argent an ivy branch whole field, vert.

2 X

The British Archæological Association Congress at Carlisle.

BY J. G. NEILSON CLIFT.

IT is always a matter of no small difficulty to describe within the compass of a short article all the sites visited during a whole week devoted entirely to the inspection of remains of archæological interest. In the city of Carlisle itself there is much that is worth careful study, much that would repay patient investigation. Apart, however, from the cathedral and the castle, there are no buildings in Carlisle itself of any very great antiquity, and in this respect the town is decidedly disappointing. There are, it is true, some slight remains of the mural defences of the city, but of noteworthy buildings, either secular or ecclesiastical, other than the cathedral and castle, there is hardly a trace. It is to be presumed that this lack of interesting structures within the city is due to the disturbed state of the Border during mediæval times, and to the fact that during the eighteenth century much of the town was rebuilt.

Nevertheless, in the cathedral itself, and also in the castle, there are many points worthy of careful inspection. The great east window, with the remains of the original glass, well repays a careful examination. It is in all probability quite the finest example of its period in England, and possibly in Europe. The east window at Selby Abbey comes nearest to this specimen in perfection of design, but the Selby window is smaller. The old glass, some of which is preserved in the upper part of the window, represents part of a "doom"—Christ sitting in judgment, the procession of the blessed to the Palace of Heaven, a somewhat realistic picture of the tortures of Hell, and finally a representation of the general resurrection. In a quatrefoil just above the mullions is a figure surrounded by a bordure of the emblems of Castile and Leon in all probability a figure of John of Gaunt, who was Governor of the city from 1380 to 1384.

At the back of the choir stalls are some curious paintings representing the legends of St. Augustine, St. Anthony, and St. Cuthbert,

together with figures of the Twelve Apostles. They were in all probability executed by order of Prior Thomas Gondibour, who was appointed in 1484, and who also beautified the rest of the building in various ways. There is a brass in the choir that is not uninteresting: it is to Richard Bell, who died in 1496. He wears the mitra pretiosa, and is vested in the amice, alb, stole, tunic, dalmatic, chesible and maniple. The pastoral staff is held in the left hand, and in the right a book. Upon the capitals of the columns of the choir arcades are sculptured a very fine series of figures representing the occupations of the seasons; the figures symbolizing February and August are particularly realistic in treatment, and, indeed, the whole series is of peculiar interest.

The beginning of the history of Carlisle, so far as its English life is concerned, is bound up in the history of the castle. In the year 1092 William the Red came north with a large army to Carlisle; he drove out Dolphin, who had previously governed the country, repaired the city and built the castle. Returning south, he sent a number of English husbandmen to the north with horses and cattle, in order that they might settle there and cultivate the land.

It is a moot point whether any of the work of Rufus remains in the existing structure of the castle. It is quite possible that some of the work may be as early as 1092; but, on the other hand, there are no features which are not commonly found in military works constructed during the next fifty or sixty years. It seems quite clear, from the Saxon Chronicle and Simeon of Durham, that Rufus did construct a castle of some kind here, but even if this evidence be admitted, it does not prove that any of the remains now extant can be ascribed to the period in question.

The remains of Holm Cultram Abbey lie but a short distance to the west of Carlisle. Choir, transepts, part of the nave, and both its aisles have completely vanished. All that now remains—that is to say, the six western bays of the nave, with the porch—form the parish church of the village of Abbey Town. Founded about the year 1150 upon a site granted to the monks by Prince Henry, son of David of Scotland, its history is on the whole fairly uneventful except for its connec-

tion with Michael Scott and Edward I. On July 6, 1307, the King was at Carlisle. From thence he went to Holm Cultram, and, finally, to Burgh-on Sands, where he died the next day.

The district visited by the members of the Congress on the second day, July 14, was one extremely rich in traces of the Roman occupation. At Gilsland, which was the starting-point, the remains of a section of the wall in the Vicarage garden were first inspected, together with some altars, centurial stones, and other remains of an architectural character. Among these latter fragments a beautiful little carved capital of a column was specially noticeable, both for the delicacy of its workmanship and its good state of preservation. From Gilsland a short drive brought the visitors to the camp at Birdoswald. It is the largest camp on the Wall, and, despite the fact that its northern rampart has been destroyed, there is much of interest to be noted. It was originally a rectangular camp, measuring some 200 yards by 135 yards, and, although the northern, and parts of the western, rampart and fosse have been destroyed, the other portions of the camp are in a fair state of preservation. The south gateway in particular is a good specimen of a double entrance-way, and has two guard-chambers, as is usual. Very little excavation work seems to have been carried out here, and the site would no doubt well repay a careful and systematic examination. A short distance from Birdoswald there is to be seen an excellent cutting showing the construction of the turf-wall. The layers of turf are clearly distinguishable, and the only difference between this wall and the Antonine wall would seem to be the absence of any regular foundation course of stone.

Lanercost Priory is but a short distance away, and there is so much to examine that a very considerable time could be spent in this one place alone. The Priory owes its foundation to Robert de Vaux or de Vallibus, who granted the site, together with other lands, to some Augustinians who erected the original church and conventual buildings. Whether the gift was dictated by penitential motives on account of the alleged murder of Gilles Bueth, is hard to decide, and the problem is too involved to discuss here. The

work is mostly of the Transition Norman and Early English periods, the west front being a good specimen of the latter style, although somewhat severe in character. The blots on this otherwise fine piece of work are the two coats of arms inserted in the gable during the sixteenth century. At the Dissolution the Priory lands and buildings, with certain reservations, were granted to Sir Thomas Dacre, and to him certain alterations and additions to the monastic buildings are to be ascribed. The last heir male of this family died in 1716, and the property reverted to the Crown. The only portion of the Priory Church that is entire is the nave, with its single north aisle. The choir, transepts, and chapels are roofless, although in a very good state of preservation considering the exposure to which they have been subjected.

Naworth Castle, the last place inspected, in all probability originally consisted of a simple peel tower, and the lower portion of the Dacre Tower is possibly a fragment of this early work. The site, forming part of the Barony of Gilsland, had passed to Ranulph de Dacre on his marriage with Margaret de Multon in 1313, and in 1335 he was granted a licence to crenellate. It is not improbable that at this period a considerable amount of building-work was in progress at the castle, and although it has been added to by successive owners, particularly by Lord Thomas Dacre, and also in part destroyed, yet a careful study of the building reveals the fact that many traces of the feudal fortress still exist incorporated in the later work.

Penrith was the district selected for investigation on July 15, and a commencement was made with the remains of Penrith Castle. Information respecting this stronghold is exceedingly meagre. The site seems to have been in the possession of John Baliol, and from him it passed to the Nevilles of Raby. There is a licence to William de Strickland to make a mantlet of stone somewhere in the neighbourhood during the reign of Richard II., and it is just possible that this may refer to the castle. Richard, Duke of Gloucester, is said to have resided here for some time, and there is evidence that some work was executed during that period, although the remains are scanty. Brougham

Castle, in Westmorland, just on the south side of the river Eamont, which forms the boundary here, was at one time an important stronghold of the Clifford family.

The value of the site as a defensive position has always been considerable, for in Roman days there was a large camp here, the remains of which are to be seen close to the castle. After the Conquest the site was granted to Ranulph de Meschines, from whose descendants it passed to the Morvilles. It was seized by the Crown in 1170, and in 1204 was granted to Robert de Veteripont; by the failure of male issue it passed to Roger de Clifford, and in this family the estate remained until 1676, when the last survivor died. Generally the earliest remains in the castle itself are to be found in the keep, which may be assigned to the latter part of the twelfth century. From that period successive owners have added to and altered the buildings to such an extent that there is to be found work executed during about six different epochs.

The quaint group of hog-backs and Pre-Conquest cross-shafts known as the Giant's Grave, in Penrith Churchyard, and the circular enclosure known as King Arthur's Round Table, were examined in the course of the afternoon. The Round Table bears some resemblance to the earthworks at Arbor Low, except that it has a berm. Mayburgh, close by, has suffered, owing to the fact that Stukeley surmised certain things regarding it, and his opinions are still apparently received with a childlike faith that is touching. It is a single ramparted enclosure with very faint traces of a fosse and berme, the rampart composed of water-worn boulders. Within the enclosure is a single standing stone, the erection of which is ascribed to the Druids, and the tradition that such was the case is not improbably founded on Stukeley, who seems to have been freely copied by various writers.

Barton Church, the last item on this day's programme, proved interesting, particularly with regard to the various periods at which the work had been done.

Bewcastle, with its famous cross-shaft, was reserved for Thursday, July 16, and after a terrible drive through pelting rain the village was at last reached. It is a wild,

somewhat desolate spot among the hills, and far, very far, from the busy haunts of men. There, upon a small plateau just above the Kirkbeck Burn, are the Roman camp, the Saxon cross, the mediæval castle, and the much modernized church. The Roman camp, which is of hexagonal shape, seems to have been the first halting-place for travellers on the way north after leaving Amboglanna, and according to Camden there were one or two inscribed stones, bearing the name of the Second Legion. These were in use as gravestones, and seem to have now vanished. The cross, to which Bewcastle owes its fame, stands in the churchyard, and bearing in mind the years that have passed since it was erected, it must be admitted that it is in a wonderful state of preservation. On its west side there are three figures, and the inscription in Runic characters. At the base is a kingly figure, represented in the act of lifting a falcon from its perch. Immediately above is the inscription, setting forth the fact that the cross was raised by Hwætred, Wothgar and Olfwolthu, for Alcfrith, late King. Above this panel is a figure of the Christ, His right hand raised in benediction, and above His head they cut the name GESSUS. KRISTTUS. Higher yet, in a square headed panel, is another figure—St. John holding the Lamb. The other faces of the shaft are carved with delicate flower-work and interlacing knot-work, and there is also a single panel of chequer-work.

The mediæval castle, mostly late thirteenth- or early fourteenth-century work, was inspected by a few who cared to brave the terrible deluge which marked the day. Irthington Church and the Moot Hill were both visited by a scanty number on the return journey to Carlisle. At Irthington there is some good Transition work in the church, and the caps to the nave arcade are particularly noteworthy. The Moot Hill in all probability was originally the motte of Norman mound and court fort; it has, however, been so entirely altered at various times, that without excavation it is hazardous to express any definite opinion. There is local evidence, however, that at one time there was a fosse surrounding the mound, and there are also traces of an enclosed court towards the


river. Remains of domestic buildings have been found in the present courtyard.

Catterlen Hall was the first place visited on Friday, July 17, and here it was interesting to trace the evolution of the house from the original peel tower. There are some fragments of a window that look somewhat earlier than the fourteenth century, but as they are not moulded they cannot be dated with certainty. Blencowe Hall is situated in a much stronger natural position than Catterlen, and there are two or three carved stone fireplaces that are worthy of note. Coarse in design and execution they undoubtedly are, but there is a strength and purpose in the work that seems to make one forget the bad qualities. Greystoke Church, Dacre Church, and in addition the castle at the latter place, were also inspected, but nothing particularly noteworthy was to be seen.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

AN UNDESCRIBED STUART RELIC.

 CONTRIBUTOR to the "Notes and Queries" column of the *Evesham Journal* for July 11 last gives an account of a very interesting Stuart relic, of which no description has ever before appeared in print. This relic, which, with Bishop Juxon's Bible, is in the possession of Miss Whitmore Jones, of Chastleton, is a miniature of King Charles I. painted on copper. It forms one of four such miniatures, says the *Journal* contributor, "which it is related that King Charles II. presented to various upholders of his cause after the Restoration. The miniature itself is interesting enough, but this is increased by the sixteen talc transparencies which accompany it, and which are placed separately over the miniature. As each transparency is thus placed, the painting on the transparency assists the portrait of the King beneath to depict various conditions in the history of his life. The portrait thus passes through the phases following:

"1. The King with his crown and sceptre.

2. The King with a sword in his hand instead of the sceptre.
3. The King in armour.
4. The King in riding dress, with cloak and hat.
5. The King looking through the bars of his prison window at Carisbrook.
6. The dress King Charles wore in prison. (The cap here depicted is now in the Ashburnham Collection of Stuart relics.)
7. The hat, with green and white feathers, which the King wore at his trial; hence the saying, 'Green and white; forsaken quite.'
8. The warrant for the execution being read to the King.
9. Bishop Juxon reading to the King.
10. The King giving the George to Juxon.
11. The King giving his handkerchief to his youngest son, the Duke of Gloucester.
12. The King's hands being bound.
13. His eyes being bandaged (but he had the bandage removed).
14. The executioner masked.
15. Holding up the King's head to the people.
16. An angel's hand placing the Martyr's crown on King Charles's head.

"Concerning this very interesting and valuable relic Miss Whitmore Jones says: 'I cannot tell you how King Charles's miniature came into the possession of the Joneses, but I think it must have been one of the Juxon relics, as the two families were such close friends. The Bishop was succeeded in the Little Compton estate by his nephew, Sir William Juxon. I don't know the Juxon pedigree exactly, but I presume it was the widow of Sir William's grandson, who married Viscount Fane, and when she left Little Compton she gave the Bible to Henry Jones, the Jacobite owner of Chastleton, and in all probability she gave the miniature also. When my father took possession after Mr. Arthur Jones's death, the miniature was found in a concealed drawer in a bureau. That four of these were made at the Restoration is an historical fact. The Leigh family have got one, but I cannot recall the names of the other possessors. There were also two miniatures of Henrietta Maria.'"

At the Sign of the Owl.



THE recently issued report for 1907 of Sir E. Maunde Thompson, the director and principal librarian of the British Museum, mentions that there were many important additions during the year to the several departments of the Museum. The Department of Printed Books has added upwards of seventy works to its series of English books printed before 1640; and has augmented the great collection of Incunabula, or books printed before the year 1501, by forty-five additional examples. Among the English books is an Indulgence of Pope Sixtus IV., printed by William Caxton in 1481. A collection of broadsides and pamphlets, relating to the history of Scotland between the years 1644 and 1700, has also been acquired.

The Department of Manuscripts has made the important purchase of a Latin psalter, partially glossed in Anglo-Saxon, which was written in the South of England, perhaps at Canterbury, in the latter part of the tenth century, together with a Lexicon Tironianum, containing the collection of Latin shorthand symbols, the invention of which is attributed to M. Tullius Tiro, freedman of Cicero, also of the tenth century. The Department of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts has purchased an important series of Coptic manuscripts, and a very rare Nubian manuscript of Biblical and hagiological interest of the tenth and eleventh centuries; and, among Arabic manuscripts, one of great rarity and age, written in A.D. 1039.

In the Department of Prints and Drawings an acquisition of great interest is a collection of first sketches and studies by Tintoretto, the greater number painted in tempera and oil on paper. To the Assyrian section have been added the bronze figure of an Elamite king, inscribed, of the period 2000 B.C., and an inscribed boundary-stone of about 1100 B.C. The Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities has acquired a remark-

able gold hoard, consisting of a number of bracelets of the Bronze Age, used as currency, which was discovered at Bexley in Kent; and a fine specimen of Carolingian carving in whale's bone, originally the cover of a casket. Among the gifts to the department are: a cordoned bronze bucket, made in North Italy about the seventh century B.C., recently found at Weybridge, and presented by Mr. William Dale; a series of silver personal ornaments and ingots from Kieff, in Russia, the gift of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan; and an ancient Mexican obsidian mask and mirror and a jadeite dagger presented by the Misses Thornton.

The closing of the Reading Room from April 15 to November 1, for the purposes of repainting and redecorating—the first occasion of such work since the first opening in 1857—of course greatly reduced the number of visits by readers; but the total number of visits paid to the Museum as a whole has been gradually falling for some years past. It is interesting to know with regard to the great Reading Room, that the iron-work, of which it is largely constructed, was found to have suffered no deterioration in the lapse of fifty years, and scarcely a rivet had failed.

The first librarian of the Guildhall Library, William Herbert—author of *The History of the City Companies* and *The Inns of Court*—left behind him a manuscript history of the Boar's Head Tavern, and this manuscript has been lately presented to the Guildhall Library by the executors of the widow of Mr. Herbert's grandson.

A new and revised edition of *House Mottoes and Inscriptions: Old and New*, by Miss S. F. A. Caulfield is to be published immediately by Mr. Elliot Stock. It contains a collection of mottoes taken from houses in many lands, and of various periods, with information on the use of such inscriptions, and their characteristics among different peoples. The volume is illustrated from photographs. The first edition of Miss Caulfield's book has been out of print for some time, and this new edition should be

welcome to antiquaries and to all lovers of things old and curious.

It is proposed to issue, at the modest price of 2s. net, the Report of the Commissioners appointed in the second year of King Edward VI. to inquire into the endowments "of all Colleges, Frechappelles, Chauntres, Fraternities, Brotherheddes, Gildes, Stipendaries, Ob'tes, Anniversaries, Lyghtes, and other lyke" in the county of Hertford, transcribed from the manuscript in the Public Record Office by the Rev. J. E. Brown, Vicar of Studham, with an introduction. The report is of general interest, illustrating in some measure social life in England in the middle of the sixteenth century. It touches more than half the parishes in Hertfordshire, showing the value of land in different parts of the county, and supplying a valuable list of the local surnames of 250 years ago. Intending subscribers should send their names to Messrs. Stephen Austin and Sons, Ltd., Hertford.

Mr. Ernest Radford, LL.M., will publish shortly an essay on Bacton Abbey—properly Bromholm Priory—Norfolk, a Cluniac house founded in 1113. The fame of Bromholm was largely due to its possession of a most venerated relic—a part of the Cross—mentioned by Chaucer and in *Piers Plowman* and elsewhere. In a preliminary "Note" Mr. Radford remarks, after mentioning the most noticeable of the ruins yet to be seen, that "between the transept and the chapter-house stood the whole of the church, which is lost. From the wealth which the Relic brought the monks were enabled to rebuild all the eastern part in the Early English or First-pointed Style, and, as that is the style of the chapter-house, we shall be able from what we see there to form an idea of the choir. Though its remains are beautiful, no more than an idea can be formed of the chapter-house as it formerly was. (The entrance from the east side of the cloister, and the vaulting in keeping with the arcading, and the dimly religious lighting of a once perfect building, can only be seen with the 'inward eye.') That it once extended farther seems certain, because

the wall at the end cuts so rudely into the arcading of the side walls; but no more than a guess can be made as to how far it went originally. Of haste in the work there is evidence in the filling of the great arch, for it consists of rubble chiefly, and there are bits of the 'dog-tooth' moulding in it which look as if they had been snatched up and dabbled in."

The *Athenæum* of August 1 says that Professor Wallace of Lincoln, Nebraska, who three years ago discovered the suit of Shakespeare and others for the title-deeds of their Blackfriars houses, has since found a store of important documents bearing on the ownership of the Globe and Blackfriars theatres, the Children of the Chapel, and the history of the drama; but he is keeping the details till he publishes his book on his finds. Of the documents themselves there will be ultimately three or four volumes.

The twenty-second volume of *Book Prices Current* will be published immediately by Mr. Elliot Stock. It will cover considerably more ground than any of its predecessors and take its place among them as the most comprehensive of the series, nearly 10,000 entries being recorded, everything of real interest having been duly chronicled.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Crompton-Roberts proposes to issue a full and complete history of the "Royal Monmouthshire" Militia, a regiment with a long and honourable record, if promises of sufficient support are forthcoming. Considerable collections of material have been made, especially with reference to the first embodiment from 1760 to 1762, and other early periods of the regiment's history. Lieutenant-Colonel Crompton-Roberts's address is Drybridge, Monmouth.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

As the first volume of "Records of the Old Archdeaconry of St. Albans," the St. Albans and Hertfordshire Archæological Society have issued *A Calendar of Papers*, A.D. 1575 to A.D. 1637 (price to non-members, 2s. 6d.), edited by Mr. H. R. Wilton Hall, hon. librarian to the Society. The papers here printed and summarized are of a miscellaneous kind, but, as the dates indicate, they are in many ways interesting and suggestive. Mr. Hall appears to have done his work well, and his selection justifies itself. Here are letters between bishops and archdeacons and parochial clergy; lists of citations for offences against morality—examples of penance done in a sheet before the congregation are very numerous; particulars of Visitations; replies to articles and queries by the churchwardens of the various parishes (many of the replies are highly suggestive to the student); correspondence regarding the so-called "Recusants"; repeated lists of the arms and armour provided by the clergy of the archdeaconry for the defence of the country; and a variety of other documents. These arms lists are particularly interesting. Some of the parsons offer excuses for not supplying the particular arms for which they had been rated; and in their letters and in other particulars given one may catch glimpses of parochial life and troubles, as well as hear faint throbs of the national excitement over some of the happenings in Queen Elizabeth's time. Excellent indexes complete a well-prepared and valuable volume of records.

Vol. xi. (1907) of the *Transactions* of the Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire contains much good matter. The record of a society's meetings or excursions is often given in a summarized and somewhat perfunctory style; but in this volume considerable space is devoted to the two excursions of last year, the papers read being printed in full. As the first excursion was to a little visited part of the county, the papers on Fledborough, East Markham, and Tuxford Churches are specially welcome. That on the fine church at Fledborough, with its ancient effigies and remains of early fourteenth-century stained glass, is by the Rev. A. du Boulay Hill; the Rev. A. E. Briggs describes East Markham church, with prefatory remarks on the Markham family; and a good account of Tuxford Church, giving careful attention to the somewhat complicated details of its architectural history, is supplied by the Rev. J. Standish. These accounts are all well illustrated. The autumn excursion was to Beauvale Priory and Hucknall Torkard. Following the stories of the excursions come seven papers of varied interest. Particularly attractive are Mr. Harry Gill's freely illustrated "Notes on Domestic Architecture of Old Nottingham"; Mr. W. Stevenson's "Art Sculpture in Alabaster," which includes documents from the archives of the Abbey of Fécamp; and "The Old Streets of Nottingham." The re-

maining papers are Miss White's "Account of the Family of White of Tuxford and Wallingwells"; "A Description of Nottinghamshire in the Seventeenth Century," communicated by Mr. W. H. Stevenson; "Kirkby-in-Ashfield," by Mr. G. G. Bonser; and "An Ancient Village Site—Whimpton, Notts," by Dr. Davies Pryce and Mr. F. W. Dobson.

Journal Supplement No. 7, issued by the Friends' Historical Society, is devoted to a biography of Thomas Pole, M.D. (1753-1829), by Mr. E. T. Wedmore, with notes by Mr. Norman Penney. Pole led a strenuous and devoted life. He was a physician of some eminence, a much respected minister among the Friends, a philanthropist in advance of his age—as shown by his zeal for adult schools and in other ways—a considerable traveller, and something of an artist. There is a short account of him in the *Dictionary of National Biography* by Mr. Wedmore, who in the little book before us is able to give a fuller and more satisfactory account of a worthy life. The numerous quotations from Pole's own letters and diaries reveal the character of the writer, and contain many attractive little vignettes of eighteenth century life. The biography is illustrated by a good portrait and by forty-eight of Dr. Pole's own stiffly quaint drawings, many of which are silhouettes, some of them framed in a conventionally picturesque setting.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE annual meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE at Durham opened on Tuesday, July 21, with a reception by the Mayor at the Town Hall, Sir Henry Howorth, president, acknowledging the civic welcome. The afternoon was spent in the precincts of the cathedral. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope described the existing remains and old arrangements of the Benedictine monastery, and also the cathedral and its ancient arrangements. Mr. John Bilson, F.S.A., dealt with the early architectural history of the cathedral, and then conducted his party to the Galilee Chapel, where lie entombed the remains of the Venerable Bede, and also through the Chapel of the Nine Altars. Then the visitors proceeded to examine the remains of the monastic establishment, and whilst they were gathered in the cloister garth Mr. St. John Hope told them something of the history of the buildings. Describing the cloisters, he said they originally dated from the twelfth century. The cloister garth had been erroneously spoken of as the monks' burying-ground, but the monks were buried at the other end of the chapter-house, at a place known as the centry, or cemetery, garth.

The programme for the second day, July 22, included visits to Raby Castle, Staindrop Church, and Darlington Church. At Raby the visitors were welcomed by Lord Barnard, who remarked that Raby Castle, like other castellated buildings, was crenellated and fortified by licence granted by Bishop Hatfield in 1378. Until about a century and a half ago there was a village just outside the castle. There was probably in early times a small mansion-house, with a Danish settlement, and he would be surprised if the original

site of the mansion-house was not the same as that upon which the castle was built. The castle was associated with the Neville family, who were very properly looked upon as one of the great northern families of the country. His Lordship traced the history of the castle to modern times, and pointed out that although successive occupiers had regarded it as small for their requirements, and had erected additional buildings, the main outline of the castle had been very little altered since the time of the Nevilles. The castle occupied about two and a half acres. The walls were of enormous thickness and great strength. The walls of the tower were battered. Another feature of the castle was that it was built on solid rock. There was only one part vaulted, and that was under the kitchen.

At Staindrop Church, which contains fine wood and alabaster monuments and effigies of the Neville family, and which is undergoing extensive alterations and restoration, the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, a hale octogenarian, gave an address. He pointed out in the west wall the effigy of the last of the Nevilles properly so called. Ralph Neville, of Neville's Cross, rebuilt the church on a vast scale, and a college was formed there. The latest representation of a man in chain armour was to be seen in the church. The speaker drew attention to a window in the church representing the four doctors, which, with the exception of the centre light, was an exact replica of the original richly-stained glass. The original stained glass still remained in part of the upper portion, and he (the speaker) had had it repainted. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope spoke of the unnecessary removal of the old plaster from the walls, and referred to the exceptionally fine alabaster and wood monuments. The alabaster monument was removed from its original place in the chancel about 1708, and as it was now being restored he thought it should be replaced in the same position as it formerly stood in the chancel. Sir Henry Howorth suggested that representation be made to the proper authorities by the Archaeological Institute as to the desirability of the monument being replaced in its original position, and his suggestion was agreed to. Later St. Cuthbert's Church, Darlington, one of Bishop Pudsey's finest buildings, was visited; and in the evening a meeting was held at which Canon Greenwell exhibited his large and valuable collection of bronze implements gathered by him from many parts of the world. The veteran collector delivered a short address, in which he regretted that he was not able to take a more active part in their proceedings. They must put it down, not to want of will, but to want of power. He was eighty-eight years of age. Sir Henry Howorth, who also spoke, described the collection before him as the finest which has ever been brought together.

On Thursday, July 23, the Bishop Auckland district was visited. Leaving Durham by an early morning train, the party, on arrival at Bishop Auckland, drove to Escomb Church, a perfect example of a pre-Conquest edifice. Mr. C. R. Peers described the building, which consists of a nave and small chancel of comparatively lofty proportions. From Escomb the drive was continued by St. Helen's, Auckland, to St. Andrew's, familiarly known as South Church. Describing it, the Rev. J. G. Hodgson said

that it was the largest parish church in the county of Durham, and one of the finest and most beautiful. When the church was restored there were evidences of a church having existed on the spot in Saxon times. He put the date of the present church as thirteenth century, and attributed its building to Bishop Stithell, who succeeded to the Episcopate in 1260, and reigned as Prince Palatine till 1274. After lunch at the Talbot Hotel, Bishop Auckland, the members proceeded to the noble palace of the Bishop of Durham. In olden times the Bishops possessed castles at Durham, Middleham, Stockton, Craike, and Norham, with seven manor-houses and other halls, but of these Auckland alone remains as a residence. The hall of Bishop Pudsey, altered by Bishop Bek, and converted by Bishop Cosin into a chapel, was described by Mr. Hodgson, who drew the attention of the visitors to the fine woodwork. The position of the castle, overlooking its noble park, was much admired.

Leaving Auckland, the party drove by way of Binchester, the site of the old Roman station of Vinovium, to Viscount Boyne's Castle at Brancepeth, and to the church, which contains some rich and beautiful screen and stall work of the seventeenth century, and a good fourteenth-century chest. From Brancepeth the return to Durham was made by rail. At the evening meeting Mr. J. Bilson lectured on the place of Durham Cathedral in the evolution of Gothic architecture.

The fourth day, July 24, began with a visit to Sunderland. At Monkwearmouth Church an interesting description of the building was given by Mr. C. R. Peers, who said the church was of extremely early construction, and its earliest parts could be dated, which was an unusual thing. Wearmouth and Jarrow were the two earliest centres of Christianity in Northumbria. When these churches were first built Rome was in the zenith of her power. That church was probably founded in 674. There was also a second church of Mary's on the site. It was a very common thing in these early foundations to build two or three churches in a direct line from east to west, but there was some difficulty in proving that to be the case at Monkwearmouth. The small details of the building were extraordinarily beautiful. Mr. Peers also referred to the destruction wrought by the Danes, the restoration, and alterations which were undertaken at later dates. From Monkwearmouth the party proceeded to Hylton Castle, where they were met by Mr. W. M. Parrington, who had generously provided refreshments for them. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope described the building, stating that the rear part had probably been built first, for its carvings indicated the period of Richard II. (1399). The front part was probably of the year 1407, as he judged by the carving representing only three French fleurs-de-lis. The castle had been in possession of one family, called Hylton, down to 1739 in unbroken male descent. A very big house was contemplated and never carried out. The place was probably built by William of Hylton, who died in 1435. The chief subject of interest was the display of heraldry. On the hill near by were the ruins of a chapel, which bore indications still of its domestic character. Returning to Durham, the members were shown over the castle by Mr. C. C. Hodges, of Hexham.

After tea Canon Greenwell met the members in the cathedral library, and addressed some observations to them on the Saxon stones and the relics of St. Cuthbert. The learned canon in his remarks referred to the controversy as to the actual site of the burial-place of St. Cuthbert. It is believed by the Roman Catholics that when St. Cuthbert was buried, the exact situation of his grave was made known to only three monks, and that as each of these died, the survivors acquainted another monk with the secret, and that no one else can be certain of the site of his tomb. On the other hand, eminent antiquaries are positive that the site is known, and that the body found in that place was that of St. Cuthbert. Canon Greenwell told the visitors that he had no hesitation in saying that the skeleton under the platform upon which stood the shrine of St. Cuthbert in Durham Cathedral was the skeleton of St. Cuthbert. It possessed many things which were consistent with that, and he did not think that anything was inconsistent. He really believed it to be the skeleton of St. Cuthbert. At night Mr. K. C. Bayley read a paper in the open air in the castle courtyard on "Some Early Points in Connection with the History of Durham City."

On Saturday, July 25, the members visited Gainford, Egglestone Abbey, and Barnard Castle, in Teesdale. Gainford and Wycliffe Churches were described by Mr. C. R. Peers. At Egglestone Abbey Mr. St. John Hope described the ruins, and M. Pontalis, speaking in French, drew attention to various points in the abbey which had struck him as peculiar, and which were in some respects different from the French work. He had found certain similarities in architecture in Normandy and one or two other parts of Northern France. He cordially invited the members to attend the annual meeting of the French kindred society next year at Perigueux or Angers. At Barnard Castle Mr. Hope gave a short account of the history of the castle, and referred to the memorable siege in 1369, when Sir George Bowes held the fortress for eleven days against the Earls who rebelled in the "Rising of the North."

Monday, July 27, was occupied by a driving tour to Pitlington Church, Lumley Castle, Chester-le-Street Church, and Finchale Priory. Mr. St. John Hope described Lumley Castle and Finchale Priory, while Mr. C. C. Hodges spoke at Chester-le-Street. In the evening the annual business meeting was held, and the customary votes of thanks were passed.

On Tuesday, July 28, the members visited Richmond, and Easby Abbey and Church; and many remained for an extra day on Wednesday, July 29, when Hexham Priory, Aydon Castle, and the site of the Roman town of Corstopitum, near Corbridge, were visited. Mr. W. H. Knowles and Mr. R. H. Forster conducting the party over the excavations at the last-named place.



BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, July 15.—Mr. P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. J. Andrew continued his series of addresses on the coinage of the reign of Stephen. The martlet type, Hawkins No. 277, was peculiar to the mint of Derby, and he attributed its issue to Robert de

Ferrers, Earl of Derby, during the captivity of Stephen in the summer of 1141, when, in consequence of the Empress Matilda being in possession of London, the Earl would be precluded from obtaining official dies, and would be thrown on his own resources for supplies of currency. He would, no doubt, employ the local seal-cutter to sink the dies, and this would explain the unusual character of both workmanship and lettering. The lecturer accepted the reading of the moneyer's name as corrected by Mr. Anscombe and Mr. Carlyon-Britton to *Walchelinus*, instead of *Whichelinus*, as previously supposed, and quoted numerous charters to prove his relationship to the Earl and his large benefactions to Darley Abbey. As further evidence that this type was issued by Robert de Ferrers, Mr. Andrew referred to a coin which, with the exception that on the reverse fleurs-de-lis replaced the martlets, was of identical workmanship, lettering, and design, and clearly the work of the same die-sinker. The name of the mint upon it was *Stu*, a contraction of *Stutesberia*, the old name for Tutbury, nine miles from Derby and the *Caput* of the earldom. The Earl's castle was at Tutbury, and as he himself was also called Robert de Stutesberia, being so referred to by Orderic, it was a question for consideration whether the horseman type, Hawkins No. 80, bearing the legend *Robertus de Stu*, should not be assigned to him rather than to Robert of Gloucester or Robert de Stutville. The variety, Hawkins Type VI. of Stephen's first type, on which the cross on the reverse was engraved and terminated by fleurs, Mr. Andrew assigned to ecclesiastical mints, and instanced examples of Exeter and of Newark, quoting in support a charter from Stephen, granting to the then Bishop of Lincoln the privilege of coining at his castle of Newark. Passing on to the series of coins reading *Willelmus*, Hawkins No. 284, hitherto attributed to William, the son of Stephen, he illustrated two varieties of the type, on which, fortunately, the name was extended. One of these bore the addition of *de Moi*, and the other read *Will. dñ. Du. O.*; and there was, therefore, no difficulty in assigning them to William de Moion, Lord of Dunster and Okehampton, subsequently created by Matilda Earl of Somerset and Dorset. William de Moion refused to acknowledge Stephen's title to the Crown, and although the latter, in 1139, advanced against him in person, he failed to quell the insurrection, for William's castle of Dunster was impregnable. As, therefore, De Moion held Somerset and Dorset by right of the sword, and, until the coming of the Empress, acknowledged fealty to no one, he would hesitate to pay his troops with Stephen's money, and so preferred to coin in his own name, imitating, with the necessary omission of crown and sceptre, the types of Henry I., which still passed current throughout the country.

Mr. W. Sharp Ogden read a paper on "The Roman Mint and Early Britain," in which particular attention was paid to the methods employed by the artificers both in the Roman *officina* and in the provincial ones, and a great deal of light was thrown upon the way of using the minting implements unearthed at Duston and Polden Hill, and elsewhere.

The BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY held a three days' meeting at Cardiff on August 4, 5, and 6, under the presidency of Canon Bazeley. The Lord Mayor welcomed the members on the first day, and the annual business meeting was held, thereafter visits being paid to Llandaff Cathedral and St. Fagan's Castle. On the second day Caerphilly Castle, Cardiff Castle, St. John's Church, and the City Museum were visited. The third day was occupied by an excursion to Llantwit Major, St. Donat's Castle, Ewenny, and Bridgend.

A meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE was held on July 29, Mr. R. Welford presiding.—Mr. Edward Wooler exhibited a third brass coin of Quintillus, and a photograph of a "creeing-trough," both found in Darlington. Mr. Welford, in an interesting paper, stated that a parcel of manuscripts obtained by him from a London bookseller contained a number of accounts rendered to the stewards of Gateshead for work done by their order or on their behalf. These accounts began with the eighteenth century, when William Coatsworth and Robert Leighton were stewards, and extended with wide intervals down to near the end of that period. Amongst them were several of interest. We obtained from them, for example, a side view of the old custom of riding the boundaries, with glimpses of the parish stocks and the ducking-stool. Here, too, we read for the first time about the races at Gateshead, for amongst the silver plate supplied to the authorities for the town's use was "a ladle cup for the horse course," and payments were made to the waits and drummers who played there. There were also echoes of wars' alarms in payments for mending swords and halberds, muskets and pistols, and for supplying other deadly munitions of defiance and defence.

In July the members of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY journeyed to Ingleton. From Ingleton the party had a charming drive through Burton, Cantsfield, close by Thurland Castle, to Tunstall Church (Brocklebridge in *Jane Eyre*), the history and architecture of which were explained by the Rev. J. A. Burrow. The drive was continued to Kirkby Lonsdale, where, after lunch, the Rev. Dr. J. Llewelyn Davies pointed out the unique features of his interesting church. After admiring the celebrated view from the churchyard—which was pronounced by Ruskin the finest in the world, and was the subject of a famous picture painted by Turner—the drive was resumed through Casterton to Cowan Bridge, to see Lowood School, where the Brontës were in 1824-25, and on to Ingleton.

A two-days meeting of the DORSET FIELD CLUB was held at Wells and Glastonbury on July 22 and 23. The places visited included the Cheddar Caves, Wells Cathedral, and Bishop's Palace, the site of the newly-explored lake village at Meare, Meare Church, and Glastonbury Abbey and Museum. On the first evening an able lecture on the Lake Village at

Glastonbury was given by Mr. St. George Gray, who also, on the following day, spoke at Meare on the new site there now being explored. At Glastonbury Mr. Bligh Bond described the Abbey ruins.

The members of the SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY made an excursion in the Lavenham district on July 30. Milden Church has some curious features, amongst them being an ancient monument in a recess, in which are represented, emblematically, Time, Death, and Eternity. There are also an interesting Norman doorway and a very early window. Mr. Redstone described it as an early church which has retained a good deal of its original character. He pointed out, however, one innovation which the present rector has very properly banished—namely, a sort of book-rest, which was used on the altar until quite recently, and which is made out of an old champagne case, stained brown. Mr. Redstone also drew attention to what will be considered by some a regrettable circumstance—namely, the disappearance of a library of books left by the will of the Rev. William Burkitt, an incumbent at the end of the seventeenth century, and author of *Burkitt's Commentaries*, to go with the parsonage. It was stated that the last incumbent had disposed of the remnants of the old library with the consent of the archdeacon, who appears to have had no knowledge of the testamentary gift, which forms the subject of quite a number of documents, and also a lengthy piece of writing on the wall of the church itself. Chelsworth Church was well described by the vicar, the Rev. E. J. Teesdale, who drew special attention to the mural paintings which were discovered in 1849; and Monks Eleigh Church by the rector, the Hon. and Rev. A. F. Northcote, who gave some interesting excerpts from parish history, and mentioned with regard to the church that Bishop Wordsworth, of Lincoln, was at one time its rector. He mentioned that the rectors of Monks Eleigh Church were known from so far back as 1271, and since that time the patronage of the living has been in the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It was pointed out that the chief doors of the church are still barred in the old style from within when the church is closed. On the top of the tower is a bell in a sort of a cage, the origin of which is that a certain lady was lost in the fields at night, and found her way home by hearing the clock strike. In gratitude she established a charity, known as "Clock Meadow Charity," and the bell was placed on the tower as a memento.

The members of the BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CLUB made an excursion on August 1 to Chanctonbury Ring and the Promontory Forts on Steyning Downs, under the guidance of Messrs. C. W. Catt, H. C. Sturt, and H. S. Toms. The Ring consists of the ancient fort's ditch and rampart, which forms an oval enclosure of about 550 feet by 400 feet. Like Hollingbury Camp, it has two entrances, one on the east and the other in the western part of the rampart. Although one of the smallest of the Sussex hill-forts, it resembles them in point of construction; for where the ground slopes

gradually away from the camp the defensive breastworks are powerfully developed, whilst on the north-west side, where it skirts the steep escarpment of the hill, the earthwork is comparatively slight. In the course of remarks made at the camp it was stated that some authorities maintain that Chanctonbury Ring was constructed by the Neolithic tribes; but although very little is known of the local earthworks, sufficient evidence was brought to light by the investigations of the late General Pitt-Rivers to show that in the construction of these works of defence, the same principles were observed throughout the prehistoric periods from Neolithic times down to the Ancient Britons whom the Romans found in occupation of this part of the country. It was therefore impossible to determine the period of a hill-fort from an examination of its superficial features. Although not of Roman origin, marked evidence of the occupation of Chanctonbury Ring by the Romans had been discovered. When the trees were planted a considerable number of Roman coins were dug up, together with fragments of Roman pottery and tiles. Quantities of the latter are still to be seen scattered over the interior of the camp underneath the trees. The objects found by the members of the Club included the neck and greater portion of a Roman glass bottle, and over a hundred little cubes of black, white, red, grey, and brown stone (tesserae), which were used by the Romans in pavement-making. These discoveries, combined with others previously made, afford strong proof that a building of some kind must have been erected within this ancient British fort in Roman times. The whole area of the earthwork would well repay excavation, but the roots of the trees, which have undoubtedly caused considerable damage to the archaeological value of the camp, would prevent such investigations being satisfactorily carried out. On the way back to Steyning the party inspected the earthworks on Steyning Round Hill and the Flagstaff Hill. These two imposing promontories of the Downs are apparently fortified by a fosse and vallum thrown across the shoulder of the hill, like the camp at the Devil's Dyke; but, unlike the latter, they possess no enclosing earthwork running round the side of the hill. There are several similar examples in Sussex of this most primitive type of promontory fort, but little is known practically about them, and only excavation will prove whether they may be considered works of defence and to what period they belong.

Other excursions which we have not space to chronicle in detail have been those of the HANTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Slackstead Manor House and Farley Chamberlayne on July 23; the HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to Heptonstall on July 25; the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to Selby, Cawood, and Brayton on July 30; the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to Hallgarth Church and Sherburn Hospital on July 22; of the Abridge branch of the SOMERSET ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Bleadon, Loxton, Christon, Winscombe, and Banwell on July 25; and of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to Cocksand Abbey and Thurnham Hall on July 18.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE PEASANT SONGS OF GREAT RUSSIA. Collected and transcribed from phonograms by Eugenie Lineff. First series. St. Petersburg: published by the Imperial Academy of Science. London: sold by David Nutt. 12 by 8½ inches, pp. lxi, xlviii, 90. Price 5s. net.

Although the introduction is dated 1904 and the imprint 1905, this remarkable collection has only just appeared in England. It is the first attempt at recording the part-songs of Russian peasants by means of a phonograph, the chief object being "to give the most accurate possible record of the peasant part-song, without any alterations and improvements, just as it is sung by the people, and thus to contribute to the elaboration of a correct method for writing down specimens of the popular genius, both as regards the music and the words, which are inseparably connected with each other." The results are extremely interesting, although only twenty-three songs are here printed. Madame Lineff prefaces the collection with an account of Russian folk-song, evidently written from intimate knowledge and with sympathetic appreciation, with excursions on the singers and the words of the songs, and on their tonality and musical scales. All this introductory matter, and the words of the songs themselves, are given first in English and then in Russian, the part concluding with the transcribed music of the songs. To musicians and to students of folk-song alike these songs and their settings will appeal. They are original, individual improvisations in reality, striking in rhythm, and often bizarre in effect. Though small in number, they are all characteristic, and are taken from various parts of Russia to form a preliminary part of what is intended to be a comprehensive collection. Part II., which is expected to appear in the autumn, will comprise the songs of the Province of Novgorod, and will be followed by those of other provinces of Russia. The work, we are informed, is intended to embrace, as far as is practicable, the musical material of the folk-songs of the whole of Russia, to which will be added special series containing songs which form part of the ritual of peasant weddings, work songs, historical songs, etc. The scheme is an excellent one, and deserves support from English folk-lorists and all lovers of folk-music and folk-song. The continued progress of the work, the publishers assure us, is guaranteed by the fact that it is issued under the auspices of the Russian Imperial Academy of Science.

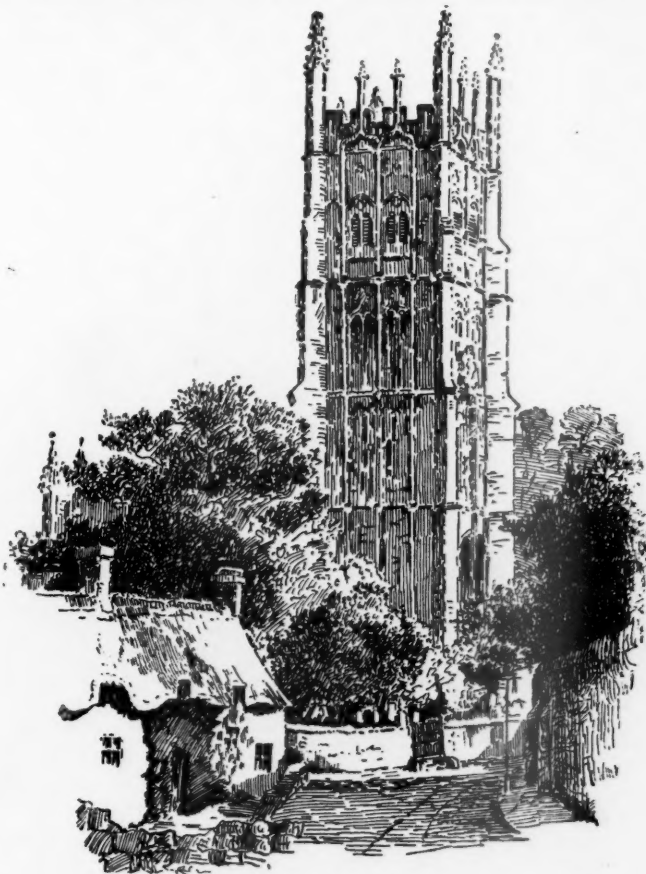
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BY THAMES AND COTSWOLD. By William Holden Hutton, B.D. Over 100 illustrations. London: Archibald Constable and Co., Ltd., 1908. Demy 8vo., pp. 310. Price 5s. net.

We welcome gladly this second edition, cheap but comely, of a book which, on its first appearance in 1903, gained the suffrages of a large army of readers and lovers of the country-side which it depicts. The

only change of much importance in the book, as now reissued, is the removal of three chapters which dealt with Warwickshire, and were therefore rather outside the scope of the title, and the substitution thereof of three more directly related to the Cotswold country. Mr. Hutton has also added an amusing "Envoy," being "The Adventures of G. B. H. and W. H. H. By One of Them," written for a school magazine—the *Burfordian*—and bright with humour.

England. Mr. Hutton knows it thoroughly. He puts his arm in that of the reader, so to speak, and conducts him by winding roads, rambling lanes, and ancient footpaths, through the old-world villages and ancient towns, some snugly harbouring in green and well-watered valleys, others turning weather-beaten walls and roofs to the gusty airs of the breezy uplands. Picturesque old manor-houses, grey stone cottages and farmhouses, and grand mediæval churches, monu-



CHIPPING CAMPDEN CHURCH.

Those who have already read the sketches of the country of the Upper Thames and of the Cotswolds contained in this volume will not need to be reminded of the charm with which Mr. Hutton's practised pen invests every spot that he describes. It is emphatically a pleasant country—pleasing to the eye, pleasing to the imagination, and to the historic and artistic senses—through which the author takes us, and also one of the least sophisticated districts yet to be found in

ments to the piety of the wealthy Cotswold clothiers of long ago—around them all cluster stories and memories told and recalled by our guide in the excellent prose of which he is a master. The very numerous illustrations, though in a few instances rather too small to be effective, add much to the charm of a book which, in this cheap reissue, should win a host of new readers and friends. There is a good index of persons and places, and a map which

would have been more useful on a somewhat larger scale. The illustration which we are courteously allowed to reproduce on page 357 shows the splendid Perpendicular tower of Campden Church—a tower which is a landmark for many miles around. The exterior of the church, one of the fine Perpendicular fanes built by the old woolstaplers, is glorious; but the interior, alas! has been “restored,” and scraped relentlessly.

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AN INDEX TO THE PAPERS RELATING TO SCOTLAND, described or calendared in the Historical MSS. Commission's Reports. By Professor C. Sanford Terry, M.A. Glasgow: *James MacLehose and Sons*, 1908. Royal 8vo., pp. 62. Price 3s. net.

Professor Terry first summarizes the contents of the volumes containing reports on Scottish muniments, thus giving a conspectus of the materials for Scottish history contained therein, and then adds a subject-index for individuals, incidents, institutions, and reigns. Materials mentioned in the summary which have been published by clubs and societies are so noted. A prefatory note contains a full list of the owners of Scottish muniments upon which the Historical Manuscript Commission has reported, with the places of deposit of their collections. The full value of so laborious a piece of work, accomplished with care and accuracy, can only be appreciated by students of Scottish history, whose future labours Professor Terry has so materially lightened. We trust that they will give him the grateful thanks he deserves.

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THE EDINBURGH PERIODICAL PRESS. By W. J. Couper, M.A. Vol. I. Introduction and Bibliography, 1642-1711. Stirling: *Eneas Mackay*, 1908. Demy 8vo., pp. 256. Price 5s.

Mr. Couper is clearly of the stuff of which good bibliographers are made. He is painstaking, accurate, and attentive to minute detail, and, above all, he is enthusiastic. When the more humdrum qualities of a bibliographer are fused in the fire of enthusiasm good work always results. Mr. Couper dedicates his book to a wife “who with gracious forbearance and un-failing patience suffers her husband's hobbies.” This is prettily said; but Mr. Couper's hobby needs no apology. His is largely pioneer work, for no attempt worthy the name had been made to cope with the history of the Edinburgh Periodical Press before Mr. Couper undertook the task. His introduction runs to some 160 pages, and deals very thoroughly, though in most readable fashion, with the early history of Scottish journalism, under such headings as “The Fleet Street of Edinburgh,” “The First Scottish Periodical,” “Edinburgh as a News Centre,” “The Censorship of the Scottish Press,” “Edinburgh Town Council and the Press,” and the like. There is very much in these carefully written pages that will be new to all students of newspaper history. The instalment of the bibliography here given begins with *The Diurnal Occurrences* of 1642, an Edinburgh reprint of a London original (of the title-page of which a facsimile is given), and extends to the *Edinburgh Tatler*—“By Donald MacStaff of the North”—of 1711. Every item is fully described and annotated, much light being incidentally thrown on both muni-

cipal and national history. The volume is well-printed and in every way creditably produced.

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THE ART TREASURES OF LONDON: PAINTING. By Hugh Stokes. London: *Arnold Fairbairns and Co., Ltd.*, 1908. Small 8vo., pp. xx, 164. Price 3s. 6d. net.

This handy volume, compact of well-ordered information, is a first instalment towards what should be a useful series of guides to the Public Art Galleries of London. By a pardonable licence the University Galleries of Oxford and Cambridge are included in the metropolitan area, and bring the total of the collections treated to fifteen. The compiler has done wisely to include water-colours as “one of the chief glories of the British School,” and the task of the art-lover in this and many other respects will be considerably assisted by this hand-book when he is searching for a particular work or for a particular artist. Plans of all the galleries are accompanied by useful data as to hours of admission; the work is so up-to-date as to include a reference to Sir J. Duveen's munificent promise of a Turner Gallery. The bulk of the volume consists of a chronological list of artists, arranged according to the order of their schools, with classified lists of all their works exhibited in the London area. A complete and indispensable index of names is added. The author's limits of space naturally curtail his brief biographical notes, which are, however, compiled with care, good taste, and judgment. The series would seem both to have found a want and to supply it.

W. H. D.

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THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH AND SEE OF ESSEX. By the Rev. J. C. Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. Thirteen illustrations and two plans. London: *Bemrose and Sons, Ltd.*, 1908. Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 80. Price, paper covers, 1s. 6d. net; cloth gilt, 2s. net.

Dr. Cox's name is a guarantee for accurate and thorough work; and now that the parish church of Chelmsford has been chosen to be the cathedral church of a new diocese, this little volume appears most opportunely. The book is, indeed, something more than a history of the church, as, in fact, the title indicates. It opens with a sketch of the first introduction of Christianity into the kingdom of Essex, and of its spread by Cedd, the brother of St. Chad, who, with a companion, evangelized the little kingdom, Cedd being thereafter consecrated Bishop of the Church of the East Saxons. The fine church, which is about to be raised to cathedral dignity, was rebuilt about the beginning of the fifteenth century; but before describing that event and the subsequent history of the fabric, Dr. Cox gives some very interesting particulars of the church before that date. The story of its connection with the famous Simon Sudbury, Bishop of London from 1362 to 1375, when he was translated to Canterbury, contains fresh and interesting details of mediæval Church history; and the history of what befell the building and its ornaments in the troubled times of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is fully related. In 1800 a great part of the church collapsed, as a result of undermining caused by the “pernicious practice of burying persons of any distinction within churches, instead of

committing them to the earth in churchyards." The fabric was rebuilt, partly by local effort, partly by general collection by brief. It was not reopened till 1803. Not the least interesting part of Dr. Cox's little book is a concluding section containing extracts from the parish books and registers. The illustrations give views of the church at different dates, including one of the collapse in 1800, and of its monuments. A map of the old deaneries—Essex was formerly under the jurisdiction of three archdeacons—and a plan of the present-day church, showing proposed extensions eastward and chapter-house, complete a useful little book of special interest to Essex Churchmen at this period of transition.

throw light on the early history of the ancient bridges. The paper on "Hearth Money in Nottingham" is worth the attention of students of local genealogy and family history, as Mr. Briscoe prints in full the Lay Subsidiary Roll for Nottingham of 1674. It contains a pretty complete list of the Nottingham householders of that date, and is illustrated by a reduced reproduction of Speed's map of the town—the earliest known—published in 1610. Other articles and notes of importance are some early notes concerning "Nottingham Taverns"; a historical account of "The Old Guild Hall and Prison"; and "Notes about St. Mary's," the mother-church of Nottingham. The book, which is freely illustrated and nicely "got up,"



SPECIMEN OF NOTTINGHAM POTTERY, DATED 1796.

CHAPTERS OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE HISTORY. By J. Potter Briscoe. Many illustrations. Nottingham: *Derry and Sons, Ltd.*, 1908. Crown 8vo., pp. 168. Price 4s. net.

The general effect of this miscellany is rather scrappy; but the scraps are for the most part appetizing and well worth collecting. There are many articles, indeed, to which it would be quite wrong to apply the name of "scraps." The paper on "Nottingham Pottery" brings together much interesting matter, and is illustrated by five excellent plates, besides sundry illustrations in the text. One, which we are kindly allowed to reproduce on this page, shows what is probably the latest dated specimen—1796—of Nottingham pottery in existence. It is a typical example of form and decoration of that ware. In "The Trent Bridges, Nottingham," many documentary extracts and references are given which

will appeal to all who are interested in Nottingham history and topography. There is a pathetic touch about Mr. Briscoe's remark, in his preface: "I thank the subscribers for having enabled me to produce this volume without any serious pecuniary loss."

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A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE UNIVERSITY PRESS AT OXFORD. With illustrations and a chart of Oxford printing. By Falconer Madan, M.A. Oxford: *Clarendon Press*, 1908. Small 4to., paper covers. Price 2s. 6d.

Praise of this booklet would be superfluous. Its subject is of the greatest interest to all bookmen; its author is master of his subject; while its printing and illustrations will satisfy the most exacting of critics. The first chapter comprises a succinct bibliographical account of the earliest Oxford presses, beginning with

the book dated 1468, which most bibliographers think should truly be 1478, and ending at 1520. Then comes the history of the University Press in private hands from 1585 to 1669, a period specially marked by Laud's close connection with, and assiduous fostering of, the Press. The third chapter, under the title of "The Sheldonian Press and Dr. Fell," carries the story from 1669 to 1713, while succeeding brief chapters on "The Clarendon Printing House," 1713 to 1830; "The Bible Press"; and "The Clarendon Press in Modern Times," bring the history up to date, the last-named chapter ending with a well-deserved eulogy of the Oxford Dictionary and of Dr. Murray—now Sir James Murray—and his coadjutors. The second part—"Incidents and Curiosities"—is fascinating reading for bookmen, and contains various curious bibliographical details. Sundry statistics and chronological particulars as to the first uses of various foreign and other types, with an ingeniously constructed chart exhibiting the number of books printed or published at Oxford (average and actual) up to 1900, distinguishing the three classes of theological, classical or learned, and miscellaneous books, conclude Mr. Madan's admirable booklet. The illustrations—photographic facsimiles of title-pages, views of the Press, specimens of type, etc.—are remarkably good, and add greatly to the attractions of a charmingly produced volume.

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Mr. Frowde issues *The Gold Coinage of Asia before Alexander the Great*, by Professor Percy Gardner, in pamphlet form, at 2s. 6d. net. This is a paper read before the British Academy, and, according to the laudable custom of that body, is issued in separate form prior to its inclusion by-and-by in the new volume (Vol. iii.) of the *Proceedings* of the Academy. It will be sufficient here to call the attention of numismatists to the publication in this convenient form of Professor Gardner's learned paper, which is a lucid summary of a wide subject having a most important bearing on history. The author, who here gives a brief account of the issues of gold money in Asia down to the time of Alexander the Great, well remarks that: "Coins are of all the materials for the reconstruction of ancient history the most trustworthy and objective, together with inscriptions, but their testimony must needs be weighed by a hand used to them before its value can be fully appreciated." Professor Gardner deals with his subject in five sections: The Early Electrum Coinage (electrum was a white mixture of gold and silver); Croesus to Darius; The Ionian Revolt; Electrum Coins, B.C. 480 to 330; and Gold Coins of the same period.

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The Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archaeological Journal, July, contains another of Mr. C. E. Keyer's valuable papers on Berkshire churches. This is an architectural account of the church at Cholsey, which, though it has undergone many changes and much "restoration," yet contains portions of the pre-Norman building, and abounds in interesting features. The paper is well illustrated by eight excellent photographic plates, one of which, by the way (Fig. 4), is misdescribed as "General View, South-West"—a mistake for "south-east." The number further contains a note on "The Old Conduit at Whitley, Reading,"

by Mr. E. Margrett; and a continuation of Mr. Acton Pile's transcript of the "Feet of Fines for Berkshire." *The East Anglian*, June, has a good paper, with illustration, by Mr. G. M. Benton, on Lolworth Church. We have also received *Rivista d'Italia*, July; No. 53 of the Hull Museum Publications, being the twenty-fifth *Quarterly Record* of additions, etc. (price 1d.); *American Antiquarian*, July and August; and a catalogue of miscellaneous books from Messrs. W. N. Pitcher and Co., Cross Street, Manchester.



Correspondence.

FORGERIES AND COUNTERFEIT ANTIQUITIES.

TO THE EDITOR.

THE interesting article on forgeries and counterfeit antiquities in your August number suggests my sending this note, just to tell those of your readers who will be interested in the subject that some fourteen years ago the late Dr. Stevens, then honorary curator of the Reading Museum, wrote a most interesting account of the life of "Flint Jack," and it was printed at the works of the *Reading Observer*.

Amongst other items which led to the discovery of the tricks being played by this notorious forger, Dr. Stevens tells us: "On one occasion he sold an ancient urn to a gentleman in Bridlington, which was so much prized by the owner that, on accidentally letting it fall, and breaking it to pieces, he gave it back to Flint Jack for repair, and paid him handsomely for joining the fragments together in a clever way. A few days afterwards, however, there was discovered in a corner of the room where the accident had happened to the urn a large portion of the bottom and side of the same, which had been overlooked when the fragment had been given to Flint Jack."

"This untoward accident shook Flint Jack's credit in Bridlington, and doubtless caused him to turn his steps in another direction."

The pamphlet is full of entertaining stories, and is well worth reading.

W. RAVESCROFT, F.S.A.

Briantcroft,
Milford-on-Sea, Hants,
August 5, 1908.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

